The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1893. NO. 7.

CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Democrats Displeased With the Financial Outlook. Mr. Harrison to Rush the Annexation of Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 13.—Democrats in Congress are far from being pleased with the financial outlook. The house Ways and Means committee made a favorable report of Representative Bynum's resolution authorizing an investigation of the charge publicly made that Secretary Foster had made a deal with certain New York bankers whereby he was to exchange at par for gold $50,000,000 of U. S. bonds. The fact that New York bankers are seldom philanthropists, and that they are known to be furnishing the treasury with gold caused many people to believe this charge; hence the necessity for an investigation. The public wants no secret juggling with the finances of the country. It is only fair to Secretary Foster and the present administration to say that they deny the charge of issuing or of having promised to issue bonds for gold. Still it is believed by some that Secretary Foster who is now in New York, is there to break up the deal, because of the proposed investigation.

"Silver week" in the house and senate amounted to nothing more substantial than to make it certain that no silver legislation would take place at the present session. It has been repeatedly stated here within the last ten days that President-elect Cleveland had said he would call an immediate extra session of the next congress if the present failed to take some action that would stop the purchase of silver by the government, but now that congress has by votes in both house and senate given notice of its failure to take such action no one seems to be certain that an early session will be called, and there appears to be a doubt in the minds of quite a number of democrats as to whether Mr. Cleveland ever authorized those statements.

If Mr. Harrison's influence be strong enough to accomplish it the legislation necessary to the annexation of Hawaii is to be rushed through Congress. Mr. Harrison decided to send a message to Congress recommending annexation and suggesting the terms to be contained in the legislation. To many this appears to be as hasty as was the action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate, and it is certainly going to be done with much less to excuse it. It is assumed to be necessary for this government to endorse the action of Stevens, and that being done what occasion is there for hurrying annexation? It is well known that so long as Hawaii is under the protection of the American flag no European government will dare to interfere. There is a great big nigger concealed somewhere in this Hawaiian wood pile, and his feet will be exposed if there be no undue haste in the matter.

The talk of the republicans on the floors of congress and in private, on the pension question, is very different. Privately they admit that if something is not done to reduce them the payments will soon bankrupt the country, but on the floors of Congress they bitterly resist every attempt to reduce the amount paid. The house committee on appropriations after careful consideration has recommended some amendments to the general pension appropriation bills, now being considered by the house, which would if they became laws save $30,000,000 a year, but the republicans are doing everything in their power to prevent the adoption of these amendments. One of the amendments provides for transferring the pension bureau to the War department and the detail of army officers to manage it, which would remove it from politics; others provide for a suspension of pensions paid to widows who were not married within five years after the close of the war; to those having a yearly income of $600 or more, and, except in cases of total disability, to alien non-residents.

Unless the republican senate shall refuse to agree to amendments to the legislative and executive appropriation bills which have already been passed by the house there will be some radical changes made here on the first of July. The clerks in the departments will work eight hours instead of seven each day, and will have their annual leave of absence with pay cut down to 15 days. The departments will cease to close on account of the death of ex-officials, and congress will no longer pay the big prices it has paid in the past for funeral expenses of members who died. Whatever may be said of these amendments they are in the line of democratic economy, and for that very reason they will probably be defeated in the senate.

The difficulty the Panama Investigation committee has had in getting witnesses to testify has caused the suspicion to be general that influences are at work to prevent the truth being found out. The committee has now gone to New York to see if anything can be got out of the bankers who disbursed the money. Later they will go to Indiana to get ex-secretary Thompson's statement of what he did to earn his salary of $24,000 a year; also what he knows about other money spent.

AARONSBURG.

Severely Injured While out With a Coasting Party.

Mrs. Jacob Reed is ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Stambach are here on a visit from Red Lion, York county.

Rev. Addams is suffering with a very bad cold and was unable on last Sunday to fill all his appointments.

A coasting party on Wert's hill were unable to control their sled a few evenings ago, and it ran down over the bank against the fence hurling the party in different directions. Miss Mollie Musser was thrown against the fence, injuring her head and knee so that she became unconscious.

Dr. Musser bought a colt from Jacob Winkleblech, coming two years old in May, that is cream in color with silver mane and tail. He also bought some time ago a part Hambletonian mare from Noah Weaver of Woodward, which under the care of Mr. Ira Gramley is developing into a most excellent roadster.

Besides his poultry, 'Squire Rote has gotten black fantail and white fantail pigeons. His silver duck wing game bantams are no larger than the pigeons. His light Brahmas are monsters in size.

Foster Bower has bought his brother Michael's interest in the stock and farming implements belonging to their father's estate and will begin farming in the spring. Michael goes to Brush Valley to Samuel Brungart.

A Telegraph Company's Rights.

Porter Skinner, of Huntingdon co., petitioned for the appointment of viewers to assess damages caused by the Postal Telegraph cable company locating their line on public roads through his farm. The viewers reported in his favor, fixing the damages at $87 and costs.

The telegraph company excepted to the viewer's report, alleging irregularities in the proceedings and appealed from the assessment of damages as excessive. The whole proceedings were set aside by Judge Furst and Skinner was directed to pay the costs, amounting to $40, it being clearly shown that if any injury was done to the lands of Skinner it was of so trifling a nature and inconsiderable amount as to not warrant action at law.

Since the above was in type we learn that Judge Furst rendered no such queer decision.

Electricity For Cooking.

The use of electricity in the kitchen for cooksng purposes will be a godsend to housekeepers and their help if the electrical fluid can really be made to render as goodand sure service there as is rendered by coal, wood or gas. It is already used successfully and satisfactorily in some establishments, both Boston and elsewhere, and Edison is not the only person who can tell of its superior serviceability as a broiler, roaster boiler and baker. Cheap, of course; why not?

The use of electricity in the kitchen may be disadvantageous to the coal-cart drivers, the coal miners, coal dealers, coal trusts, coal lords, and gas companies; but we can't help that. These people must be willing to suffer their share of the disadvantages of progress invention, science. The electricians are bound to prosper. We cannot surely run short of electricity.

The February number of the New York Musical Monthly has been published. It is one of the best journals published, and is also the cheapest for the money that can be had anywhere. There are 32 pages of large sized music in it. The February number contains the following vocal and instrumental music: "Sing Me to Sleep Again Mother," Parker; "Speak again That Last Sweet Word," Skelly; "Thou Art Like Unto a Flower," Rubinstein; "A Sea Love," Hatch; all good vocal pieces; "Album Leaf," Grieg; "Solid Comfort Schottische," Phelps; "Simple Aveu," Thome; "Ye Lady Nance Dance," all instrumental. The price is 15 cts a copy or $1.50 per year. Address Richard A. Saalfield, 794, 796 and 798 Tenth Ave., New York.

The Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City is the most perfect whispering gallery in the world. It beats the domes of St. Paul's and the Washington Capitol. The dropping of a pin into a plug hat at one end of the huge structure is distinctly heard by persons at the other end.

THE WEATHER bureau has been making reliable predictions all winter.

REVISING THE GAME LAWS.

A Bill Endorsed by the State Sportsmen's Association.

A bill drafted by the State sportsmen's association revising the game laws of the state has been introduced in both branches of the legislature. It provides that no person shall kill elk or wild deer except from October 15 to December 14, inclusive. And no person shall have in his or her possession any wild deer, antelope or fresh venison except from October 15 to January 1. The penalty for violation of this section is fifty dollars for each animal killed. It is provided also that no deer, elk or fawns shall be pursued or killed by dogs. No person shall kill in one year more than three deer under penalty of fifty dollars. The open season for gray, black or fox squirrels is from October 15 to December 15, a penalty of five dollars is provided.

It is made unlawful to kill or expose for sale rabbits, except October 15 to December 15; penalty twenty-five dollars. The bill also prevents hunting with ferrets. Shooting wild ducks with a swivel or punt gun, or any other than guns that are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder, is punishable by a fine of ten dollars. The open season for web-footed fowl is from September 1 to May 1.

In the section referring to wild turkeys the open season is from October 15 to December 15 inclusive. A fine of ten dollars is imposed for violation. For Woodcock, hunting is legal between October 15 and December 15.

Hunters are allowed to shoot quail or partridge from November 1 to December 15 inclusive. Penalty ten dollars. No person shall kill or expose for sale grouse or pheasant, except from October 15 to December 15. It is made unlawful to hunt pheasant or grouse during the night under the penalty of ten dollars for each offense. The legal season for rail or reed birds is from December 1 to December 31 inclusive, next following. The fine is five dollars for each bird killed.

Section eleven of the bill provides that no person shall kill or take any wild turkey, grouse, pheasant, quail, partridge, wood cock, rail or reed bird with any net, trap, snare, blind or torch light under penalty of ten dollars for each bird. This is provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to prevent individuals or associations from gathering live game for propagation or protection from December 20 until February 1 next following. Hunting or shooting on Sunday is prohibited under a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

Mongolian pheasants and prairie chickens are protected for two years under a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Any transportation company that ships and receives game contrary to the act is liable to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each shipment. Nothing in the act will prevent any person from killing any wild animal found destroping game, fruit or vegetables on his or her premises.

Bankrupt.

The startling fact has leaked out in Washington that Secretary of the Treasury Foster has completed arrangements to make a new issue of government bonds in order to replenish the depleted stock of gold in the treasury and avert a financial panic. It is said that the bonds are in readiness and that a big New York financial institution has agreed to take them, turning into the treasury in exchange the gold of which that institution stands in such need. The details of the plan have not yet developed. At this writing it is not known precisely how many millions of bonds will be sold, but it is said the total issue will be $200,000,000, and under the resumption act they will have to bear 4 per cent interest.

The announcement will create a decided sensation in the financial world, as all the arrangements have been made with the utmost secrecy, nothing regarding this leaking out until lately. This tallies with what the Democrats predicted last campaign.

FIGURES given out by the Census Bureau show the combined State and local bonded indebtedness of Pennsylvania to be $108,238,994. Ten years ago it was $128,880,578. The State of New York has an indebtedess of $225,540,154. and Massachusetts has $128,726,811. Both New York and Massachusetts have increased their indebtedness in the past decade, while Pennsylvania has decreased hers.

After a burglar in a San Francisco clothing store had packed up two valises of goods he came face to face with his reflection in a large mirror, fired five bullets into the image, thinking it was the watchman. And barely escaped before the arrival of the policemen whom his shots summoned.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

AMEND THE LAW

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE SECRET BALLOT LAW.

Senator Baker Offers a Bill Making Many and Important Amendments to the Act.

Senator Baker, of Delaware county, the framer of the present secret ballot law, introduced a bill into the senate making many and important amendments to the ballot law. The changes proposed are of the type which will meet with public approval and the amendments will be made. Under these changes any party polling one per cent. of the largest vote cast, for any state officer, is recognized as a political party, and may certify its nominations. The present law requires three per cent. Parties polling less than one per cent must present nomination papers. For state officers, congress and legislature, not more than 500 signatures are required, while for other officers there must be at least ten signers.

Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the three highest classes of officers must be filed thirty-five and twenty-eight days respectively before election instead of fifty-six and forty-nine; county and municipal twenty-eight and twenty-one instead of forty-two and thirty-five. For boroughs and townships the limit is unchanged. The time for filing objections in the three classes is extended from thirty to thirty-nine, twenty to twenty-four and three to five respectively. The secretary of the commonwealth must certify nominations to the sheriffs and commissioners, twelve days before election, instead of ten, as now required.

The method of marking ballots is changed to require a cross mark opposite the name of each candidate voted for except presidential electors, where one mark opposite the party name votes for all. The number of official ballots furnished is unchanged, but only a sufficient number of specimen ballots are required, and the county commissioners may require the election judges to come to their office on the day before election and receive and receipt for all ballots for their districts.

One voting compartment is to be furnished for every seventy-five voters, instead of every fifty, and a certain door must be placed across the upper part to screen the voter from observation while making his ballot. The name and residence of the person vouching for an unregistered voter must be endorsed on the ballots' checklist, opposite the voters' name. Reasonable compensation for party watchers shall be included in the proper election expenses of candidates and political committees.

The most important change is that relative to the "disability" of voters. It reads as follows: If any voter, before receiving his ballot, declares to the judge of election that he cannot read it, or that for any physical cause he is unable to mark it, the judge shall require him (except in case of manifest physical disability) to make oath or affirmation to the fact, stating it specifically, and shall then permit him to select one qualified elector of the district as a helper, who shall be permitted to enter a voting compartment with him. The said helper shall first declare, on oath or affirmation, that he will not attempt to influence the vote of said voter, but will only give him the help he may desire, and that he will not disclose the contents of the ballot to any one except when required so to do in any legal proceeding. The inspector in charge of the voting check list shall in any such case note therein, opposite the name of the voter helped, the words helped by (naming the helper) on account of (stating the cause).

A public count is also specifically provided for. These amendments have been prepared by the Pennsylvania ballot reform association, which body drew up the old bill. C. C. Binney, of Philadelphia, its secretary, stated that the association thought these amendments would make Pennsylvania's ballot law the best in the country. The amendments requiring a cross mark opposite each name is made, not only to avoid confusion arising from the use of two ways of marking, but in view of a recent decision of the supreme court of California that to allow the voting of a whole ballot by one mark placed those who desired to split their ticket under more burdensome conditions than others, and was contrary to that provision of the California constitution requiring uniform election laws. As Pennsylvania's constitution has a similar requirement, it was considered best to have a mark opposite each name, except presidential electors, which are usually voted for straight.

—All persons owing coal bills will please call and settle before Feb. 10. Coal is cash. KURTZ & SON.

OUR TOWN'S OPPORTUNITIES.

An Improvement—Lend Your Aid to All Beneficial Enterprises.

Centre Hall within a year is likely to manufacture as good flour again as it once was famous for, until a destructive fire destroyed the mill plant. If proper encouragement is given to the partially rebuilt enterprise, we look forward to a complete mill again in the near future. The plant destroyed was a credit to the valley and to itself, at home and abroad.

It was most beneficial to the farmers of the valley, causing a better price for their grain, on account of its manufacture into flour at home.

This benefit farmers can again expect to reap, as we confidently believe, in the near future. Farmers have admitted that the plant destroyed was worth as much as a hundred dollars to them annually, in increased prices, above what they would have had without such an enterprise.

With more sincere co-operation on the part of citizens of this town and locality, instead of opposition to enterprises, the whole community will be benefitted. Throw jealousy aside, and offer your shoulder for a push where anything presents itself to build up a neighborhood—it will have its good effect down to the common day laborer and up to the farmer, merchant and mechanic.

This thing of throwing cold water on every enterprise of another, is a spirit in some to be regretted, and works to the injury of all.

Centre Hall, with its advantages, lovely location, healthfulness, and other good points, is a tempting spot for the location of industries, but the weeds of jealousy should not go to seed too much to scare away what should receive the warmest encouragement. All are aware of the harm that has been done by such a spirit. Let the good citizens of our town and vicinity, weigh these thoughts.

To Abolish Spring Elections.

In a recent issue of the REPORTER we urged the doing away with spring elections, and have local offices elected once in two or three years—saving great expense.

A bill has been introduced at Harrisburg, abolishing spring elections, providing for the holding of municipal and state elections at the same time, and so changing the term of State and other officials as to make it necessary to hold an election but once in two years. There are very many arguments in favor of this. We are obliged to devote entirely too much time to elections, and their constant recurrence twice a year tends more than anything else to keep the political machines in constant and pernicious activity. If two entire years elapsed between the elections, it would cut off just three fourths of the present number, and there wouldn't be, as there is at present, a lot of candidates constantly in the field and a new distribution of spoils always in sight.

Good Yet on Sunday.

The coasting and skating about the town which has been finer than ever before known, was still in excellent shape on Sunday. Some of the boys evidently thought the week not long enough and on Sunday forenoon a large bob, loaded with boys came thundering down the mountain into town, much to the surprise and astonishment of some of our Sabbath loving people. During the day when you saw a young lad walking the streets with a suspicious looking bulk under his overcoat, you would probably be led to believe that he had purloined some goods and was making his way to a "fence" to dispose of it. But you would be misled if such were your impressions. He had only a pair of skates and was on the way to a retired nook where he could glide over the glassy surface free from observation.

THE ALBANY bill to regulate the prices of coal in New York State is intended to do more in increasing the profits of legislators than in decreasing the price of coal. If an unreasonable price is being charged for coal in New York State through a combination, any aggrieved person can go into court and get a reasonable price fixed, and if the price is not unreasonable, any attempt to change it will fail because it is taking property without due process of law. If a combination is really charging an unreasonable price for coal in New York State, it is a question not for the Legislature at Albany but for the Grand Jury and District Attorney in each county, exactly as has been done in Rochester by the Grand Jury and District Attorney of Monroe county.

Most people overlook the quality when looking out for low-priced articles now-a-days. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts maintain a high standard of excellence. Price 10 cents.

LUMBER OPERATIONS.

Forests Stripped of Their Fine Timber. New Ones Should Be Started.

The lumber operations in Penns Valley and the mountains surrounding it, have well nigh cleaned out all that was fit for manufactured lumber, within the past ten years. Thirty years ago we had many magnificent tracts of pine and hemlock, as well as oak and maple in the valley and the mountains bordering it, but the portable mills came, and multiplied so fast, that little is left of what was once No. 1 timberland. In a few years, if we must have lumber for houses and barns, it must be shipped in from other places, whereas we have been manufacturers of the commodity and shipped to other distant points.

Prop timber for the mines has also gone out by hundreds of car loads in the past ten years, and that commodity is likewise getting scarce, and scarce any of it to be found convenient to the railroad.

Centre county had some of the most majestic pines in the state; its oaks were of the finest, and also its maples—but now scrubs of other varieties of trees are growing where these giants of the forests reigned supreme.

The poet did not sing any too early, "Woodman Spare That Tree"—only the admonition was not heeded.

Walnuts planted for future trees will bring thousands of dollars inside of 25 years. A hundred acres planted now on land that cannot be farmed, will be worth $25,000 to $50,000 in twenty-five years. Walnut lumber always brought high prices, and is scarce now, and in 25 years a walnut grove will prove a bonanza.

It is an easy matter to start new forests by planting on land that has been denuded of timber, and cannot be cultivated, it will prove the richest legacy a man can leave to posterity. Germany and other European countries follow this method and as a result the timber supply is always adequate to the needs of the people over there.

NEW LEGISLATION.

A number of schemes are before the legislature of public interest—some wild and others that may have merit, if wisely framed. The apportionment is one important measure and to answer the public demand, it should be a fair one, devoid of gerrymander.

There are a number of road law schemes, some of which certainly will not meet public favor, being based upon crankiness. Any law that will compel the construction of better roads under the law as it now stands, will fill the bill.

A new game law the main features of which have already been given in the REPORTER will demand the attention of our legislators.

The tax question will come up again as in the past six years. There are some visionary and impracticable tax ideas, but tax reform is wanted and the wise heads that will reach it, will get the thanks of the masses. Our taxing system is not what it should be and it is a subject difficult to adjust satisfactorily to all the varied interests affected.

The fence law may receive some attention, but we do not look for a repeal of the repeal which abolished line fences, and we are inclined to think the law now will remain.

The legislative *Record* job may get an overhauling and the nuisance be abated, or the work ordered to be done decently and on time.

The above are about the main subjects that the wise men at Harrisburg will be called upon to deliberate this winter. May they show wisdom in all.

WHILE the people of the United States are seriously debating the best coarse to take in regard to the Sandwich islands, their minister at Honolulu seems to have set out to solve the problem on his own account. On the 1st of February he had a force paraded from the war vessels in the harbor, hoisted the American flag on the government building, and issued a proclamation to the people of Hawaii that he had assumed protection in the name of the American government. This looks like a movement to force the hand of our government on a matter of the gravest importance. Minister Stevens hardly had instructions justifying him in this course, and probably acted on his own responsibility. If there is a big speculation in this Sandwich island scheme he is likely to have a hand in it. The presumption of a third-rate minister committing this government on such an important question just as a change of administration at Washington is taking place is about the most extraordinary display of cheek and impudence in our diplomatic annals.

—Public sales and free grub are now getting ripe; johnny cakes and sausages are out of season.

HAWAII.

TIMELY FACTS ABOUT THIS KINGDOM AND ITS PEOPLE.

Location of the Sandwich Islands—Their Inhabitants and Rulers—Queen Liliokalani and Her Palace.

The kingdom of Hawaii is about as large as New Jersey and has a population as large as that of Hoboken.

The area of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands is 7,629 square miles. The area of New Jersey is 8,320 square miles. The population of the little kingdom which has just been turned topsy-turvy is about 80,000. The population of Hoboken is about the same. Queen Liliokalani ruled over about as many people as does the Mayor of Hoboken.

The twelve beautiful islands of Hawaii lie in the Pacific Ocean, on a line between Mexico and China. They are 2,100 miles southwest of San Francisco, and it requires only four days' voyage on a fast steamship to reach them. They extend in a line 350 miles long from northeast to southwest. Eight of them are inhabited, and the others are small islets and uninhabited.

When the adventurous Captain Cook discovered the islands a century ago they had a population of 300,000 healthy and happy pagans. These have been civilized off the face of the earth till there are only 35,000 pure natives left. They are of a bronze brown, and have black straight hair. Some of the men are almost giants, and much exceed Europeans in stature. Excessive fatness, as in some parts of Africa, is considered beautiful, and native women who are inclined to embonpoint are much admired.

The natives are not Africans and not Malays. They belong to the Polynesian race, and are cousins, so to speak, of the inhabitants of New Zealand and Samoa. Five thousand miles of sea lies between Hawaii and New Zealand, but the two peoples can understand each other. The musical Hawaiian speech may become the language of American opera. It has twice as many vowel sounds as Italian.

The Queen who has lost her throne is Queen Lilioukalani. That is her Sandwich Island name. Her everyday name was Princess Lydia.

Her neighbors who didn't like her called her "Mrs. Dominis." One day there came to the Sandwich Islands a gay sailor boy of the name of John O. Dominis. He fell in love with the island princess, who was heir to the throne, and his suit was so successful that he married her. He never furled any more sails on a ship, and was known as the Prince Consort.

Only four years ago Prince Dominis was walking on Broadway, having come to New York with Queen Kapiolani, who was on her way to attend Queen Victoria's golden jubilee. He died a short time ago, and the widowed Queen Lilioukalani is now in mourning for him.

She is a cultivated Hawaiian woman. She speaks English, is a promoter of charity fairs, and gives a garden party once a month to tourists. She is assisted to receive by the standing army, the members of the House of Nobles and the Hawaiian brass band.

The standing army of the Sandwich Islands is a force of about 150 men, divided into the "Queen's Own Guard," the "Household Troops," and the "soldiers of the line."

Connected with the palace is a "gilded chariot of state," and all the machinery for being a monarch.

The palace is a beautiful building, and contains forty rooms. It stands in the capital, Honolulu, is three stories high, and is built of concrete. It contains costly gifts from the kings of Europe and the princes of Asia. It measures somewhat the progress of the Hawaiian Islands that, though the Queen's ancestors were cannibals in the last century, the palace contains a library and a music room. In the throne room is the world-famous yellow feather cloak.

There is a beautiful bird on the Sandwich Islands which has under each wing a small tuft of golden feathers. King Kamehameha I. wanted to be a swell in the Pacific Ocean, and he had a war-cloak made of these feathers. To measure it like a sealskin sacque, this golden-feather cloak was forty-eight inches long and 138 inches wide at the bottom.

It was one of the biggest tailoring jobs on record. It took nine reigns to make it. Forests of birds furnished its golden feathers. It is the only cloak of the kind in the world. Kamehameha I. was the Sandwich Island Julius Caesar, and he wanted to have a mantle worthy of his greatness.

Everybody remembers when that merry sovereign, King Kalakaua, ruled the Sandwich Islands. He was a king, but he was as happy as a serving-man in a tap room. The king was an expert at draw-poker. According to all accounts, he could have given "Hungry Joe" points on the gentle art of "bunco," and Kid Miller could have gone to school to him with profit.

It is said that he "buncoed" a Chinaman out of $50,000 in a few hours. His brother would have succeded him on the throne had he not died in April, 1877. His brother's daughter, Princess Lilioukalani, then became heir apparent. King Kalakaua died in San Francisco in 1891, and on January 19 of that year the Princess was crowned. She is past fifty years of age.

The present heir-apparent is her niece, Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria-Kawehiu-Kaiulani-Lunalilo-Kalaninuia-Kalapalapa, who is now studying French, music, etc., in Europe.

Charlemagne and the Two Irish Scholars.

Entering the old Cathedral of Aachen, or Aix-la-Chapelle, you will be shown the great marble chair in which, cold as marble, Charlemagne sat enthroned, sceptre in hand, robed in Imperial purple, and with diadem on brow, dead. So he sat when, a century and a half later, Otho and his riotous courtiers broke open the vault and stood sobered and appalled before the majesty of death. On that same chair he sat, in similar apparel, but with the light of life in his eyes, the new Augustus of a new Empire, when two Irish wanderers were brought before him. In the streets of the city in which he hoped to revive the glory of Athens and the greatness of Rome, they had been heard to cry out—"Whoso wants wisdom let him come to us and receive it for we have it for sale." Their terms are not onerous—food and raiment. Their claims stood the test. One, Albinus, was sped to Pavia, in Italy; the other, Clement, had the high honor of superseding the learned Anglo-Saxon Alcuin in the Palatine school of the Imperial city. Here he taught the *trivium* and *quadrivium*—grammar, rhetoric, dialectic, and arithemitic, music, geometry, and astronomy—the seven arts. In his school sat Charlemagne, under the school name of David, the members of his family each under an academic name, and with these the members of the *Cortege*, the Palatines and the Paladines, destined to power and feats of fame. The teaching of the Irish Professors here must have had considerable influence on the literature which afterwards took its heroes from their scholars. Their authority was enhanced by the fact that Charlemagne himself worked with his Irish professors at a revision of the Gospels on the Greek and on the Syraic text.—[Contemporary Review.

A Confident Prisoner.

It was a case of chicken stealing, and the prints of bare feet were found in the gravel around the hen-house. The lawyer for the prosecution was one who, if he had been Napoleon Bonaparte, never would have crossed the Alps; he would simply have pulled them up by the roots and thrown them over the fence. The prisoner was an unknown tramp, and lame at that.

"You say you don't know anything about this theft?" queried the lawyer, fiercely.

"That's what I swore to, sir," said the tramp, meekly.

"You were in the back yard of Slamtipp's house about supper time?"

"Yes, sir."

"You know the location of the hen-house?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were seen on the road in front of the house sometime after dark?"

"I was there, sir."

"You were in the yard after dark?"

"Yes, sir, and after supper, also, sir," replied the prisoner, with a wan smile at his innocent little joke in such a place.

"And you were seen by the cook sitting on the doorstep with your shoe off?"

"Yes, sir; there was a pebble in it that was too big to get out of the same hole it got in at."

"Now, sir, I propose to prove to you that you made those tracks with your bare feet while you were stealing the chickens of the plaintiff."

"You can't do it, sir," said the prisoner, mildly but firmly.

"And why not, pray?" asked the lawyer, with fine sarcasm.

"Because, sir, I've one wooden leg, sir," and he gave a kick that sent it clear across the court-room and almost knocked a constable senseless.—[Yankee Blade.

Mr. Blaine's Good Memory.

Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, told the following story, illustrating Mr. Blaine's wonderful memory for names and faces:

"In 1874, Mr. Blaine made a speech in Wisconsin and he stopped with me. While he was there I gave a dinner in Mr. Blaine's honor, to which I invited Mr. Myer, of Fond du Lac. In 1891, more than sixteen years afterwards Mr. Myer came here and I took him to call on Mr. Blaine. Before we got there we met Mr. Blaine. When we were within about forty feet of him he walked quickly forward and without hesitation said, 'Mr. C. L. J. Myer, how do you do?'"

A man who listened to Senator Sawyer's story said: "I was with Mr. Blaine when he visited Lancaster, O., during a campaign. Mr. Blaine had lived there and he got a great reception. He remembered all the old residents. Finally some one brought in a man whom they said he would not remember. Mr. Blaine replied: 'Yes, I do; give me a little time.' Pretty soon he remarked to the man: 'I never saw you but once,' and then he told this story:

"When I was a boy there was great excitement one day because a convict had escaped from the Columbus Penitentiary and had been tracked into that neighborhood. Police arrested him and Mr. Blaine said he was one of the crowd around. The man was taken to a blacksmith's shop and had fetters rivetted on him by the blacksmith. 'You,' he said, turning to the man, 'and I walked home to Lancaster together after that.'"—[New York World.

How They Ride in Australia.

In Australia, where population is sparse and distances are great, some remarkable feats of endurance in horse riding are credited to the mounted police, says the London News—feats more remarkable in some instances, taking into account all the circumstances, than those accomplished by the winners in the military ride between Vienna and Berlin. Trooper Power in February, 1880, undertook an arduous journey across most inhospitable country in pursuit of a horse stealer named John Smith. This zealous officer traveled 766 miles in twenty-six days without changing horses. For one stage of eighty miles he was wholly without water and the country was in such a bad state for 130 miles that his two horses had nothing to eat. His powers of endurance may be judged from the statement that he did thirty miles a day on worn-out horses, along long dry stages, and with bad water or no water at all to drink.

Trooper Wilishire on another occasion rode eighty-five miles in twenty hours on one horse. This was May 28, 1887, two days after the natives had "stuck up" Eriduna station. This same man traveled 200 miles in four days when he heard that a comrade named Shirley had died of thirst. He did not have macadamized roads and plenty of fresh water like the German officers, but he had a broiling sun to endure, sand hills to climb, "mulga" scrub to penetrate, and was sometimes compelled to take dead animals out of native wells before he could use the water.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

Mind Conversation.—Mr. W. H. Preece, chief engineer and electrician to the postoffice, has put up a wire a mile long on the coast near Lavernock and a shorter wire on Flatholm, a little island three miles off in the British Channel. He fitted the latter wire with a "sounder" to receive messages and sent a message through the former from a powerful telephonic generator. That message on the mainland was distinctly heard on the island, though nothing connected the two, or, in other words, the possibility of a telephone between places unconnected by wire was conclusively established. There is a possibility here of inter-planetary communication a good deal more worthy attention than any scheme for making gigantic electric flashes. We do not know if we can communicate by telephone through the ether to New York or Melbourne, with or without cables, but we do know that if we cannot the fault is in our generators and sounders and not in any prohibitory natural law. Will our habitual readers bear with us for a moment as we wander into another, and, as many of them will think, a supersensual region? The thought in a man's brain which causes him to advance his foot must move something in doing it, or how could it be transmitted down that five or six feet of distance? If it moves a physical something, internal to the body, why should it not move also something external, a wave, as we all agree to call it, which on another mind prepared to receive it—fitted with a sounder, in fact—will make an impact having all the effect in the conveyance of suggestion, or even of facts of the audibility of words? Why, in fact, if one wire can talk to another without connection, save through ether, should not mind talk to mind without any wire at all? None of us understand accurately, or even as yet approximately, what the conditions are; but many of us know for certain that they have occasionally, and by what we call accident, been present to particular individuals, and that, when present, the communication is completed without cables, and mind speaks to mind independently of any machinery not existing within itself. Why, in the name of science, is that more of a miracle, that is, an occurrence prohibited by immutable law, than the transmission of Mr. Preece's message from Lavernock to to Flatholm?—[London Spectator.

About Aerolites.—Many of the meteors that have fallen to the earth have been subjected to chemical analysis. They are composed of elements all of which occur on the earth. There are seventy elements on the earth and twenty-four of them have been found in meteors. The produce of a shower of meteors may be divided into meteoric iron and meteoric stone, the latter being of volcanic origin. Not infrequently the fall of meteors is attended by a loud detonation. History records instances of considerable damage having been done to life and property by the descent of these bodies. A Chinese catalogue recites that a meteor that fell in January, 616 B. C., broke several chariots and killed ten men. On the evening of Nov. 13th, 1835, a brilliant meteor was seen in the department of Aisne, France. It traversed the country in a north-easterly direction and burst near a castle, setting fire to a barn and stables and burning the corn and cattle in a few minutes. A stony substance, supposed to be an aerolite, was found near the place after the occurrence. In March, 1846, a luminous sheaf, which transversed the air with great velocity and noise, fell on a barn in the village of Haute Jaronne and destroyed adjoining buildings and whatever animals were unable to escape the conflagration. Astronomers have made out long lists of the aerolites that have thumped into the earth. The lists show that the monthly average of these visitors from December to June is less than the monthly average from July to November. That, moreover, the months of March, May, July and November exhibit the greatest numbers. The lists also indicate that the earth in its annual course round the sun would seem to encounter a greater number of aerolites between July and January than between January and July. It has been asserted to be a general rule that the area over which a shower of stones fall is oval, measuring from six to ten miles in length by two or three in breadth; moreover, the largest stones may be expected to be found at one extremity of the oval. That's only one of the odd pranks of playful meteors. When found entire the stones are completely coated or glazed over with a thin, dark-colored crust, formed of the molten substance of their surface, fused by ignition in the fireballs. The part which traveled foremost is sometimes distinguishable from that which was in the rear. Sometimes they break into fragments as they disappear. Sometimes you find a fragment, and sometimes you do not. The fall of the aeroline of 1627 was witnessed by the astronomer, Gassendi. He states that when in the air it was apparently surrounded by a halo of prismatic colors. This being the only aerolite of the fall of which he had ever heard, he supposed it was the result of a volcanic eruption in some one of the neighboring mountains.

The aerolite of Dec. 13, 1873, introduced itself with a loud explosion, followed by a hissing noise, heard throughout a considerable portion of the surrounding district. A shock was also noticed as if produced by the falling of earth of some heavy body. A plowman saw the stone fall to the ground. It threw up soil on every side and penetrated several inches deep into the solid chalk rock. It fell on the afternoon of a hazy day, during which there was neither thunder nor lightning. On April 20, 1876, a mass of meteoric iron, weighing between seven and eight pounds, fell at Rowton, England. Shortly before 4 p. m. a sound of that like thunder, followed by reports of a cannon, shook the air, and was heard for many miles in that neighborhood, but no fireball was observed. The iron mass was found nearly an hour afterward in a meadow, where it had buried itself in the earth to a depth of eighteen inches and when dug out it was still quite hot. March 14, 1881, four railroad hands near Middlesborough, England, heard a rushing, roaring sound overhead, followed immediately by a thud on the ground. Less than fifty yards away they found a round, verticle hole. One of the men thrust down his arm and drew out the meteorite. The hole and the meteorite were quite warm three minutes afterward. It was of a low pyramidal or shell-like shape, measuring 5 inches by 6 inches, and about 3 inches high. It was completely enveloped in a thin black molten crust. One of the most extensive falls of meteoric stones on record was that which happened in Normandy, April 26, 1803. About 1 p. m. a very brilliant fireball was seen traversing the country with great velocity. Some moments afterward a violent explosion was heard, which was prolonged for five minutes. The noise seemed to proceed from a small cloud which remained motionless all the time, but at a great elevation in the atmosphere. The detonation was followed by the fall of an immense number of mineral fragments, nearly 3,000 being collected, the largest weighing 8½ pounds. The sky was serene and the air calm.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

Don't Overtax the Heart.—A physician writes: "Life would be prolonged by a little more attention to the heart, by paying a little respect to the most faithful servant we ever have. Much good might be done also if parents would teach their children the danger of overtaxing the heart. They should teach them to stop and rest a few moments during their play when they begin to feel the violent throbbing of their hearts against the chest wall."

Sore Throat.—The milder forms of sore throat are apt to be very common at this season of the year, because of the frequent changes of the weather, sharp and chilly at times, with shrill north winds and damp, and relaxing again with soft snows. The sudden changes also from a brisk outdoor air to stove-heated rooms are also pretty likely to produce irritation of the throat membranes, which, without being positively dangerous, may become so by neglect, and are in any case unpleasant enough to make a prompt remedy very desirable. For these cases, where no severer trouble is at the foundation, there are one or two remedies usually at hand and generally effective. Where the throat trouble arises from a common cold, such as may readily develop into quinsy, the simplest remedy is a gargle made of chlorate of potash and cold water. There is no danger of using too much potash in this form, as chlorate of potash is a drug which makes what chemists call a "saturated solution." Where the throat is very much irritated, the gargle should be used at least once an hour, or may be alternated with old-fashioned salt and pepper gargle. The familiar household rule for the latter is two teaspoonfuls of fine salt, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar and half a teaspoonful cayenne pepper, all dissolved in a quart of boiling water. It is a good plan to give some simple home remedies which will produce perspiration, and also to keep the patient indoors for several days. As soon as such a cold is broken up a good tonic should be obtained from the family physician. All colds are now believed to come from a degenerated condition of the system which in itself shows the need of a tonic.

Nerve Storms.—Megrim, if a functional disorder, like most other nervous complaints depends generally upon some form of irritation. It is best regarded as a "nerve storm," and all its symptoms are in reality due to nerve-action. The causes of megrim are numerous. Anything which lowers the tone of the system, anæmia, over-exertion tends to induce an attack. Over-fatigue of the muscles of the eyes, due to the unnatural strain experienced by them during a visit to a picture gallery, is a most efficient cause. Too long abstinence from food, especially missing a meal, over-rich or unaccustomed food, irregular habits, indigestion and constipation, produce gastric irritation, and consequently are immediate causes of megrim. The want of habitual regular exercise partly explains why women are so much more subject to this complaint than men, who (however sedentary their occupation) are generally obliged to spend a considerable time out of doors. There can be no doubt but that such games as lawn-tennis and the gradual introduction of cycling as a relaxation for women have done much to provide them with necessary and attractive forms of exercise. In many cases, increased physical exertion has been followed by most satisfactory results. It is obvious that many of the causes of megrim are under the direct control of the sufferer, and if he deliberately transgresses the law he does so with the certainty of paying the penalty. Although the regular life which those subject to megrim ought to lead may be irksome at first, the relief from prostrating headaches is so intense that it more than counterbalances the temporary loss of enjoyment due to the self-denial of many pleasures, involving either undue excitement or interference with the routine of daily life. Hereditary is an important factor in the predisposition to megrim, and many members of the same family may suffer. There are, however, two other causes, apparently trivial and frequently neglected, but which are, nevertheless, very common. The first is an error of refraction, causing astigmatism, and the megrim disappears when suitable glasses are supplied. The second cause is any constant form of irritation, as a decaying tooth, and as long as the irritation is allowed to continue so long will the attacks of megrim be frequent and severe.—[From "A Family Doctor," in Cassell's Family Magazine.

Headache and Hot Water.—As two-thirds of a human being is composed of warm water, it is very natural to suppose that warm water must exercise a very marked influence upon the system. Many persons have taken hot teas, hot herb drinks, and "hot stuff" in cases of sickness, when if the truth was known, it is possible that simple hot water would have answered every purpose quite as effectively as the medicines which they thought were so efficacious. Pains are very frequently caused by congestion—too much blood in some particular place causes intense discomfort. Beating, hammering pains are frequently due to this cause, every heart-beat throwing in more blood, and so increasing the agony; and an extra spoonful of blood in the brain might set a person crazy with pain. Usually when the aching head is gorged with blood, the feet and hands are chilled, cold and shrunken, and any application of hot water to the hands or feet which will relax the blood vessels and so bring the blood away from these congested centers, is likely to relieve the distress. Nervous headache, or pains caused by overaction and overwork, will frequently be cured by laying bare the neck and leaning over a basin and pressing a towel or sponge wrung out of hot water on the back of the neck. By repeating this again and again, and rubbing the neck, and thorougly rubbing and sponging the base of the brain with hot water, and afterwards sponging and rubbing with cold water to avoid the danger of taking cold, one will frequently bring the blood to the surface and relieve the congestion and pain. Sleeplessness may often be remedied in the same manner; and then if a linen head-cap can be wrung out of water, either cool or warm, and placed upon the head, the evaporation of the water will carry off the heat, the restlessness, and sleeplessness altogether. Bathing the face in hot water, and sponging over and over the temples, bathing the throat, and rubbing behind the ears with cloths dipped in hot water, and then cooling the whole with fresh water, will not only relieve suffering, but give the skin a healthful and beautiful appearance. So bathing tired eyes in hot water, and laying upon them cloths wrung out of water as hot as it can be borne, will frequently relieve distress and effect a permanent cure. There is probably no known remedy for la grippe so effective as the liberal use of hot water. If a person attacked with it, in almost any of its various forms, could drink plenty of hot water, and go into a bath-tub of water as hot as he could bear it, remaining there ten or fifteen minutes, thoroughly rubbing the skin, and then cooling the water off gradually, to avoid the danger of taking cold, the results would be most favorable and comfortable.

Most of our pains and miseries are the fruit of our own misdoings, and the remedy for them is usually much nearer than we imagine.—[The Safeguard.

Old Men of the Marines.

One of the curiosities of the public service is the present condition of the Revenue Marine Service in the matter of the antiquity of many of its officers. For example: Captain Martin was born in 1800, Captain Ottinger in 1804, Captain Scammon in 1825, Captain Henriques in 1826, Captain Evans in 1817, First-Lieutenant Barston in 1824, First-Lieutenant Loring in 1824, First-Lieutenant Walden in 1825, Second-Lieutenant Howard in 1821, Chief Engineer Roberts in 1822, Chief Engineer Vallat in 1828, Chief Engineer Chester in 1831, Chief Engineer Chevers in 1832, Chief Engineer Harrison in 1828 and Chief Engineer Dinsmore in 1826. This condition only exists because there is no remedy, and its influence on the Revenue Marine Service is very unfavorable and discouraging.

With captains over ninety years old, first-lieutenants, second-lieutenants and engineers over seventy, and all still on the active list, the status of that service cannot be effective. Under existing law there is no retired list for the officers of the Revenue Marine, and they must be kept at the top when they grow old and useless. No human organization can be kept healthy and efficient without a constant pressure of young blood at the bottom. Captain Shepard and his predecessors have endeavored to force Congressional action, but so far their efforts have not succeeded.—[Washington Post.

The Intelligent Eskimo Dog.

The much referred to intelligence of the Scotch collie, which is a sort of first cousin of the Eskimo dog, is undoubtedly even surpassed by that of his Arctic relative. Some of the characteristics of the Eskimo draft dogs are almost incredible. Any one who has observed them finds it difficult to deny him the credit of reasoning power. I had one dog which persisted in feigning lameness or sickness in order to shirk duty. He would suddenly begin to limp dreadfully and look back at his driver with a most pitiable expression. He succeeded several times in arousing my sympathy, and being released from the harness until one of my Eskimos assured me that it was all trickery. After that I punished him whenever he tried to shirk, and in every case it would be days before any sign of lameness would be seen again.

He had a trick of slipping out of the harness, in which he was an expert, and made his escape from the ropes in a manner which would make a spiritualistic medium green with envy. This dog through shirking his work had incurred the enmity of the rest of the team, and they resented repeatedly his unwillingness to meet his part of the team's obligations. I saved him several times from the fierce onslaught of his colleagues after he had run away from the sled.—[A. B. Schanz, in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Long-Distance Skating in Holland

Skating expeditions of great length are not unusual features of the winter in Holland. A popular feat is to visit in one day the eleven towns of Friesland, an aggregate distance of eighty miles. It is necessary to have good ice, practically clear of snow, a full moon, bright sky, and plenty of previous practice. W. J. H. Muller of Haarlem accomplished this journey a few winters ago in thirteen hours, of which one-hour and fifty-five minutes was consumed in resting and nourishing.

Another remarkable feat is to skate from Hague to Leenwarden, in Holland. Its distinctive claim to notoriety is due to the necessity of crossing the Zuyder Zee, which is only possible after an exceptionally severe frost.

It is on record that one Reindert Reinders delivered in one day, during the winter of 1763-64, a letter from William IV. to his mother at Hague and returned. The distance is vaguely described by the phlegmatic natives as a "forty-hour walk." W. Koopmans made a similar journey, more recently, with important State papers, in fifteen hours.—[New York Herald.

The full set of the new Columbian postage stamps are fifteen in number and cost $16.26.

HE SAW GOOD IN A BURGLAR.

A Story Illustrating the Feelings that Prompted a Judge's Leniency.

Recorder Smyth sat in his judicial capacity on Thursday morning, dealing out justice to all who came before him in the Court of General Sessions. The usual quiet dignity and despatch characterized the proceedings which were without incident until the cases of the three Italian burglars was called, and three unkempt specimens took their places before the prisoner's bar, Carlo Ilari, Vittorio Giusseppi and Carlo Cerrutti, were the names to which they answered when arraigned.

Undeniable proof was promptly produced to show that they had broken into a saloon in 29 South Fifth avenue on December 18, and had carried away a lot of plunder. The accused men were sworn one by one. Ilari and Giusseppi pleaded "not guilty."

The sensation came when Cerrutti took the stand, and it caused a tremor of excitement to run through the motley crowd that usually watches the court proceedings with only languid interest.

The Clerk read the oath with a depth of feeling and a force of expression that blanched the prisoner's face. When the Bible was handed him to kiss Cerrutti pushed it aside with a look of horror almost, and rising, he cried out: "I won't swear; I won't lie. I am guilty."

The Recorder leaned back in his chair, too surprised to speak for a moment. Then he turned toward the dirty prisoner, and the two regarded each other intently for a moment. The court loungers watched with a curious interest, which did not relax when the jury was discharged and Cerrutti remanded for sentence next day.

On Friday when the three burglars were arraigned for sentence Ilari and Giusseppi got four years and six months and three years respectively. When Cerrutti's turn came the Recorder's stern face relaxed, and he said: "I congratulate you on your high-minded refusal to add perjury to the crime with which you stand charged, and as a proof of my pleasure at your stand I suspend sentence. You are discharged."

Poor Cerrutti was almost overcome with surprise and joy when the full meaning of this little speech dawned upon him, and his face was a study as he turned to leave the court a free man.

When asked afterward why he had dealt so leniently with a man who had undoubtedly committed a crime, Recorder Smyth said:

"In my long career as a Judge I have never before had such an experience as this. It was a matter of conscience with the poor fellow, who, I am sure, has a good heart at bottom. While sitting on the bench revolving in my brain the proper punishment for such a case, I happened to remember a story, which may be old, but surely appropriate: A Governor of a certain State once visited the State prison and began questioning the inmates. All except one declared that they were innocent and ought to be let loose. The exception was a man in a far corner, who sat still and said nothing. The Governor walked over to him and asked why he was in prison. 'Because I deserve to be here; I stole a horse, Governor,' was the reply. 'You shall go free,' said the Governor, 'for I fear that you will contaminate these honest men here.' Some such inclination, I think, seized me to let the trio of Italian burglars part company, and I gave Cerrutti his freedom.—[New York Sun.

A Herd of Crickets.

"Yes, cold weather is mighty hard on my cricket herd," said Afton K. Wooten of Greenfield, Tenn. "My cricket herd? Why, haven't you read about it? It was printed in The Republic last spring, just about the time I started in the industry. You see, I live in the middle of Tennessee, surrounded by the prettiest lakes the eye ever gazed upon. The waters are filled with trout and other game fish, and in the spring, summer and fall the Nimrods flock there from all sections of the country. One of the most curious facts about Tennessee fish is that they will eat nothing but crickets. Red worms, sawyers and the like find no fish that will bite at them in our waters except suckers and small perch. The most serious obstacle, therefore, with the fishermen is to get crickets. I organized a stock company with a few hundred capital and started to work last spring. I had a large pasture fenced in with boards about ten feet high, sowed grass, built my hothouses and incubators, and then began gathering in my stock. My pasture consists of about twelve acres, and I calculated that I could well graze 50,000 crickets to the acre. They sell readily to fishermen at $1 per hundred, so you see what a rich harvest there is in such an industry. They flourished like a green bay tree all during the summer and fall, but since the cold spell has reached them they have been dying off at a remarkably sad rate, and if the freeze should continue much longer I doubt if I will be left with seed for next spring."—[St. Louis Republic.

The Serpent's Venom.

A physician, while talking with a group of friends, remarked: "It is common to hear people speak about poisonous serpents. Serpents are never poisonous; they are venomous. A poison cannot be taken internally without bad effects; a venom can. Venoms, to be effective, have to be injected directly into the circulation, and this is the manner in which the snakes kill. Their venom, taken internally, is innocuous.

"Another popular error is the supposition that a snake bites. Probably no creature in the world provided with teeth and jaws has so little power of biting. The jaws are not hinged, but are attached one to the other by cartilage. Thus a snake can have no leverage in opposing one jaw to the other, and could not in this manner pierce the skin. The fangs are driven into the flesh by a stroke and not by a bite. A snake is harmless unless in coil. From its coil it throws its head and body forward, and strikes or hooks its fangs into the object aimed at. The entire work is done with the upper jaw, the lower jaw having nothing at all to do with it. A man striking a boat hook into a pier furnishes an example of the way in which a snake strikes. Biting is a physical impossibility."—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "God Among the Fishes."

TEXT: "*And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that hath life.*"—Genesis i., 20.

What a new book the Bible is? After thirty-six years' preaching from it and discussing over 3000 different subjects founded on the word of God, the book is as fresh to me as when I learned, with a stretch of infantile memory, the shortest verse in the Bible, "Jesus wept," and I opened a few weeks ago a new realm of Biblical interest that neither my pulpit nor any one else's had ever explored, and having spoken to you in this course of sermons on God everywhere concerning the "Astronomy of the Bible; or, God Among the Stars;" the "Chronology of the Bible; or, God Among the Centuries;" the "Ornithology of the Bible; or, God Among the Birds;" the "Mineralogy of the Bible; or, God Among the Amethysts," this morning, as I may be divinely helped, I will speak to you about the "Ichthyology of the Bible; or, God Among the Fishes."

Our horses were lathered and tired out, and their fetlocks were red with the blood cut out by the rocks, and I could hardly get my feet out of the stirrups as on Saturday night we dismounted on the beach of Lake Galilee. The rather liberal suppy of food with which we had started from Jerusalem was well nigh exhausted, and the articles of diet remaining had by oft repetition three times a day for three weeks ceased to appetize. I never want to see a fig again, and dates with me are all out of date.

For several days the Arab caterer, who could speak but half a dozen English words, would answer our requests for some of the styles of food with which we had been delectated the first few days by crying out "Finished." The most piquant appetizer is abstinance, and the demand of all the party was, "Let us breakfast on Sunday morning on fresh fish from Lake Gennesareth," for you must know that that lake has four names, and it is worth a profusion of nomenclature, and it is in the Bible called Chinnereth, Tiberias, Gennesareth and Galilee.

To our extemporized table on Sabbath morning came broiled perch, only a few hours before lifted out of the sacred waters. It was natural that our minds should revert to the only breakfast that Christ ever prepared, and it was on those very shores where we breakfasted. Christ had in those olden times struck two flints together and set on fire some shavings or light brushwood and then put on larger wood, and a pile of glowing bright coals was the consequence.

Meanwhile the disciples fishing on the lake had awfully "poor luck," and every time they drew up the net it hung dripping without a fluttering fin or squirming scale. But Christ from the shore shouted to them and told them where to drop the net, and 153 big fish rewarded them. Simon and Nathaniel, having cleaned some of those large fish, brought them to the coals which Christ had kindled, and the group who had been out all night and were chill and wet and hungry, sat down and began mastication. All that scene came back to us when on Sabbath morning, December, 1889, just outside the ruins of ancient Tiberias and within sound of the rippling Galilee, we breakfasted.

Now, it is not strange that the Bible imagery is so inwrought from the fisheries when the Holy Land is, for the most part, an inland region? Only three lakes—two besides the one already mentioned—namely, the Dead Sea, where fish cannot live at all, and as soon as they touch it they die, and the birds swoop on their tiny carcasses, and the third, the Pools of Heshbon, which are alternately full and dry. Only three rivers of the Holy Land—Jabbok, Kishon and Jordan.

About all the fish now in the waters of the Holy Land are the perch, the carp, the bream, the minnow, the blenny, the barbel (so called because of the barb at its mouth), the chub, the dogfish, none of them worth a Delaware shad or an Adirondack trout. Well, the world's geography has changed, and the world's bill of fare has changed. Lake Galilee was larger and deeper and better stocked than now, and no doubt the rivers were deeper and the fisheries were of far more importance then than now.

Besides that, there was the Mediterranean Sea only thirty-five miles away, and fish were salted or dried and brought inland, and so much of that article of food was sold in Jerusalem that a fish market gave the name to one of the gates of Jerusalem near by, and it was called the fish gate. The cities had great reservoirs in which fish were kept alive and bred. The pool of Gibeon was a fish pool. Isaiah and Solomon refer to fish pools. Large fish were kept alive and tied fast by ropes to a stake in these reservoirs, a ring having been run through their gills, and that is the meaning of the Scripture passage which says, "Canst thou put a hook into his nose or bore his jaw through with a thorn."

So important was the fish that the god Dagon, worshiped by the Philistines, was made half fish and half man, and that is the meaning of the Lord's indignation when in I Samuel we read that this Dagon, the fish god, stood beside the ark of the Lord, and Dagon was by invisible hands dashed to pieces because the Philistines had dared to make the fish a god. That explains the Scripture passage, "The head of Dagon and both the palms of his hands were cut off upon the threshold; only the stump of Dagon was left to him." Now, the stump of Dagon was the fish part. The top part, which was the figure of a man, was dashed to pieces, and the Lord, by demolishing every thing but the stump or fish part of the idol, practically said, "You may keep your fish, but know from the way I have demolished the rest of the idol that it is nothing divine."

Layard and Wilkinson found the fish an object of idolatry all through Assyria and Egypt. The Nile was full of fish, and that explains the horrors of the plague that slaughtered the finny tribe all up and down that river, which has been and is now the main artery of Egypt's life. In Job you hear the plunge of the spear into the hippopotamus as the great dramatic poet cries out, "Canst thou fill his skin with barbed irons or his head with fish spears?" Yes, the fish began to swim in the very first book of Genesis, where my text records, "And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life."

Do you realize that the first living thing that God created was the fish? It preceded the bird, the quadruped, the human race. The fish has priority of residence over every living thing. The next thing done after God had kindled for our world the golden chandelier of the sun and the silver chandelier of the moon was to make the fish. The first motion of the principle of life, a principle that all the thousands of years since have not been able to define or analyze—the very first stir of life—was in a fish.

What an hour that was when in the Euphrates, the Gihon, the Pison and the Hiddekel, the four rivers of Paradise, the waters swirled with fins and brigatened with scales. All the attributes of the infinite God were called into action for the making of that first fish. Lanceolate and transiucent miracle. There is enough wonder in the plate of a sturgeon or in the cartilage of a shark to confound the scientist. It does not take the universe to prove a God. A fish does it. No wonder that Linnæus and Cuvier and Agassiz and the greatest minds of all the centuries sat enraptured before its anatomy.

Oh, its beauty and the adaptadness of its structure to the element in which it must live; the picture gallery on the sides of the mountain trout unveiled as they spring up to snatch the flies; the grayling, called the flower of fishes; the salmon, ascending the Oregon and the Severn, easily leaping the falls that would stop them; the bold perch, the gudgeon, silver and black spotted; the herring, moving in squadrons five miles long; the carp, for cunning called the fox of fishes; the wondrous sturgeon, formerly reserved for the tables of royal families, and the isinglass made out of their membrane; the tench, called the physician of fishes, because when applied to human ailments it is said to be curative; the lampreys, so tempting to the epicurean that too many of them slew Henry II—aye, the whole world of fishes!

Enough of them floating up and down the rivers to feed the hemispheres if every ear of corn and every head of wheat and every herd of quadruped and if every other article of food in all the earth were destroyed. Universal drought, leaving not so much as a spear of grass on the round planet, would leave in the rivers and lakes and seas for the human race a staple commodity of food which, if brought to shore, would be enough not only to feed but fatten the entire human race.

In times to come the world may be so populated that the harvests and vineyards and land animals may be insufficient to feed the human family, and the nations may be obliged to come to the rivers and ocean beaches to seek the living harvests that swim the deep, and that would mean more health and vigor and brilliancy and brain than the human race now owns.

The Lord, by placing the fish in the first course of the menu in paradise, making it precede bird and beast, indicated to the world the importance of the fish as an article of human food. The reason that men and women lived three and four and five and nine hundred years was because they were kept on parched corn and fish. We mix up a fantastic food that kill the most of us before thirty years of age. Custards and whipped sillabubs and Roman punches and chicken salads at midnight are a gantlet that few have strength to run.

We put on many a tombstone glowing epithets saying that the person beneath died of patriotic services or from exhaustion in religious work when nothing killed the poor fellow but lobster eaten at a party four hours after he ought to have been sound asleep in bed. There are men to-day in our streets so many walking hospitals who might have been athletes if they had taken the hint of Genesis in my text and of our Lord's remark and adhered to simplicity of diet.

The reason that the country districts have furnished most of the men and women of our time who are doing the mightiest work in merchandise, in mechanics, in law, in medicine, in theology, in legislative and congressional halls, and all the presidents from Washington down—at least those who have amounted to anything—is because they were in those country districts of necessity kept on plain diet.

No man or woman ever amounted to anything who was brought up on floating island or angel cake. The world must turn back to paradisiac diet if it is to get paradisiac morals and paradisiac health. The human race to-day needs more phosphorus, and the fish is charged and surcharged with phosphorus—phosphorus, that which shines in the dark without burning.

What made the twelve apostles such stalwart men that they could endure anything and achieve everything? Next to divine inspiration, it was because they were nearly all fishermen and lived on fish and a few plain condiments. Paul, though not brought up to swing the net and throw the line, must of necessity have adopted the diet of the population among whom he lived, and you see the phosphorus in his daring plea before Felix, and the phosphorus in his boldest of all utterances before the wiseacres on Mars Hill, and the phosphorus as he went without fright to his beheading, and the phosphorus you see in the lives of all the apostles who moved right on undaunted to certain martyrdom, whether to be decapitated or flung off precipices or hung in crucifixion.

Phosphorus, shining in the dark without burning. No man or woman that ever lived was independent of questions of diet. Let those who by circumstances are compelled to simplicity of diet thank God for their rescue from the temptation of killing delicacies. The men and women who are to decide the drift of the Twentieth Century, which is only seven or eight steps off, are now five miles back from the rail station and had for breakfast this morning a similar bill of fare to that which Christ provided for the fishermen disciples on the banks of Lake Galilee.

Inlaid the only articles of food that Christ by miracle multiplied were bread and fish which the boy who acted as sutler to the 7000 persons of the wilderness handed over—five barley loaves and two fishes. The boy must have felt badly when called on to give up the two fishes which he had brought out after having caught them himself, sitting with his bare feet over the bank of the lake and expecting to sell his supply at good profit, but he felt better when by the miracle the fish were multiplied and he had more returned to him than he had surrendered.

Know also in order to understand the ichthyology of the Bible that in the deeper waters, as those of the Mediterranean, there were monsters that are now extinct. The fools who become infidels because they cannot understand the ingulfment of the recreant Jonah in a sea monster might have saved their souls by studying a little natural history. "Oh," says some one, "that story of Jonah was only a fable." Say others: "It was interpolated by some writer of later times." Others say: "It was a reproduction of the story of Hercules devoured and then restored from the monster." But my reply is that history tells us that there were monsters large enough to whale ships.

The extinct ichthyosaurus of other ages was thirty feet long, and as late as the Sixth Century of the Christian era up and down the Mediterranean there floated monsters compared with which a modern whale was a sardine or a herring. The shark has again and again been found to swallow a man entire. A fisherman on the coast of Turkey found a sea monster which contained a woman and a purse of gold. I have seen in museums sea monsters large enough to take down a prophet.

But I have a better reason for believing the Old Testament account, and that is that Christ said it was true and a type of His own resurrection, and I suppose He ought to know. In Matthew xii., 40, Jesus Christ says, "For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth." And that settles it for me and for any man who does not believe Christ a dupe and an imposter.

Notice also how the Old Testament writers drew similitude from the fisheries. Jeremiah uses such imagery to prophesy destruction. "Behold, I will send for many fishers, saith the Lord, and they shall fish them." Ezekiel uses fish imagery to prophesy prosperity. "It shall come to pass that the fishers shall stand upon it from Engedi even to Eneglaim; there shall be a place to spread forth nets; their fish shall be according to their kinds, as the fish of the great sea, exceeding many," the explanation of which is that Engedi and Eneglaim stood on the banks of the Dead sea, in the waters of which no fish can live, but the prophet says that the time will come when those waters will be regenerated, and they will be great places for fish. Amos reproves idolatries by saying, "The day shall come upon you when he will take you away with hooks and your posterity with fishhooks." Solomon, in Ecclesiastes, declares that those captured of temptation are as fishes taken in an evil net. Indeed Solomon knew all about the finny tribe and wrote a treatise on ichthyology which has been lost.

Furthermore, in order that you may understand the ichthyology of the Bible, you must know that there were five ways of fishing. One was by a fence of reeds and cane, within which the fish were caught. But the Herodic government forade that on Lake Galilee, less pleasure boats be wrecked by the stakes driven. Another mode was by spearing, the waters of Galilee so clear good aim could be taken for the transfixing. Another was by hook and line, as where Isaiah says, "The fishers also shall mourn, and they that cast angle into the brooks shall lament." And Job says, "Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook?" And Habakkuk says, "They take up all of them with the angle."

Another mode was by a casting net or that which was flung from the shore, another, by a dragnet or that which was thrown from a boat and drawn through the sea as the fishing smack sailed on. How wonderful all this is inwrought into the Bible imagery and it leads me to ask in which mode are you and I fishing, for the church is the boat, and the gospel is the net, and the sea is the world, and the fish are the souls, and God addresses us as He did Simon and Andrew, saying, "Follow Me, and I will make you fishers of men." But when is the best time to fish for souls? In the night. Peter, why did you say to Christ, "We have toiled all the night and have taken nothing?" Why did you not fish in the daytime? He replies, "You ought to know that the night is the best time for fishing."

At Tobyhanna Mills, among the mountains of Pennsylvania, I saw a friend with high boots and fishing tackle starting out at 9 o'clock at night, and I said, "Where are you going?" He answered, "Going to fish." "What, in the night!" He answered, "Yes, in the night." So the vast majority of souls captured for God are taken in times of revival in the night meetings. They might just as well come at 12 o'clock at noon, but most of them will not. Ask the evangelists of olden times, ask Finney, ask Nettleton, ask Osborn, ask Daniel Baker, and then ask all the modern evangelists which is the best time to gather souls, and they will answer, "The night; by all odds, the night." Not only the natural night, but the night of trouble.

Suppose I go around in this audience and ask these Christians when they were converted to God. One would answer, "I was at the time I lost my child by membranous croup, and it was the night of bereavement," or the answer would be, "It was just after I was swindled out of my property, and it was the night of bankruptcy," or it would be, "It was during that time when I was down with that awful sickness, and it was the night of physical suffering," or it would be, "It was that time when slander took after me, and I was maligned and abused, and it was the night of persecution." Ah, my hearers, that is the time for you to go after souls, when a night of trouble is on them. Miss not that opportunity to save a soul, for it is the best of all opportunities.

Go up along the Mohawk, or the Juniata, or the Delaware, or the Tombigbee, or the St. Lawrence right after a rain, and you will find the fisherman all up and down the lakes? Why! Because a good time to angle is right after the rain, and that is a good time to catch souls, right after a shower of misfortune, right after floods of disaster. And as a pool overshadowed with trees is a grand place for making a fine haul of fish, so when the soul is under the long dark shadows of anxiety and distress it is a good time to make a spiritual haul. People in the bright sunshine of prosperity are not so easily taken.

But be sure before you start out to the gospel fisheries to get the right kind of bait. "But how," you say, "am I to get it?" My answer is, "Dig for it." "Where shall I dig for it?" "In the rich Bible grounds." We boys brought up in the country had to dig for bait before we started for the banks of the Raritan. We put the sharp edge of the spade against the ground and then put our foot on the spade, and with one tremendous plunge of our strength of body and will we drove it in up to the handle and then turned over the sod.

We had never read Walton's "Complete Angler," or Charles Cotton's "Instructions How to Angle for Graviling in a Clear Stream." We knew nothing about the modern red hackle or the fly of orange colored mohair, but we got the right kind of bait. No use trying to angle for fish or angle for souls unless you have the right kind of bait, and there is plenty of it in the promises, the parables, the miracles, the crucifixion, the heaven of the grand old gospel.

Yes, not only must you dig for bait, but use only fresh bait. You cannot do anything down at the pond with old angleworms. New views of truth. New views of God. New views of the soul. There are all the good books to help you dig. But make up your mind as to whether you will take the hint of Habukkuk and Isaiah and Job and use hook and line, or take the hint of Matthew and Luke and Christ and fish with a net.

I think many lose their time by wanting to fish with a net, and they never get a place to swing the net. In other words, they want to do gospel work on a big scale or they will not do it at all. I see feeble minded Christian men going around with a Bagster's Bible under their arm, hoping to do the work of an evangelist and use the net, while they might be better content with hook and line and take one soul at a time. They are bad failures as evangelists. They would be mighty successes as private Caristians. If you catch only one soul for God, that will be enough to fill your eternity with celebration. All hail the fisherman with hook and line!

I have seen a man in roughest corduroy outfit come back from the woods loaded down with a string of finny treasures hung over his shoulder and his gamebag filled, and a dog with his teeth carrying the basket filled with the surplus of an afternoon's angling, and it was all the result of a hook and line, and in the eternal world there will be many a man and many a woman that was never heard of outside of a village Sunday-school or a prayer meeting buried in a church basement who will come before the throne of God with a multitude of souls ransomed through his or her instrumentality, and yet the work all done through personal interview, one by one, one by one.

You do not know who that one soul may be. Staupitz helped one soul into the light, but it was Martin Luther. Thomas Bilney brought salvation to one soul, but it was Hugh Latimer. An edge tool maker was the means of saving one soul, but it was John Summerfield. Our blessed Lord healed one blind eye at a time, one paralyzed arm at a time, one dropsical patient at a time, and raised from the dead one girl at a time, one young man at a time. Admire the net that takes in a great many at once, but do not despise the hook and line.

God help us and the gospel fisheries, whether we employ hook or net, for the day cometh when we shall see how much depended on our fidelity. Christ Himself declared: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a net that was cast into the sea and gathered of every kind, which, when it was full, they drew to shore and sat down and gathered the good in the vessels, but cast the bad away. So shall it be at the end of the world—the angels shall come forth and separate the wicked from the just."

Yes, the fishermen think it best to keep the useful and worthless of the haul in the same net until it is drawn upon the beach, and then the division takes place, and if it is on Long Island coast the mossbankers are thrown out and the bluefish and mud preserved, or if it is on the shore of Galilee the fish classified as silurids are buried back into the water or thrown up on the bank as unclean, while the perch and the carp and the barbel are put into pails to be carried home for use.

So in the church on earth the saints and the hypocrites, the generous and the mean, the chaste and the unclean, are kept in the same membership, but at death the division will be made, and the good will be gathered to heaven, and the bad, however many holy communions they may have celebrated, and however many rhetorical prayers they may have offered, and however many years their names may have been on the church rolls, will be cast away. God forbid that any of us should be among the "cast away." But may we do our work, whether small or great, as thoroughly as did that renowned fisherman, George W. Bethune, who spent his summer rest angling in the waters around the Thousand Isles and boating at their own craft those who plied it all the year, and who the rest of his time gloriously preached Christ in a pulpit only fifteen minutes from where I now stand, and ordering for his own obsequies: "Put on me my pulpit gown and bands, with my own pocket Bible in my right hand. Bury me with my mother, my father and my grandmother. Sing also my own hymn:

"Jesus, Thou prince of life!
Thy chosen cannot die;
Like Thee, they conquer in the strife,
To reign with Thee on high."

Every Month

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

Bradfield's Female Regulator

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR MENSTRUATION.

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating.

Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 229 W. 42d St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

A Rider's Experiments.

Experiments with cyclers and carrier pigeons for transmitting messages are being made by the Gymnastic Society of Rome, in the interest of the Italian army. The rider carried a small cage attached to his machine, in which are several well-trained pigeons. When important observations have been taken and jotted down, they are placed in envelopes and affixed to the birds, which are liberated. In every instance thus far the birds have flown promptly and in a straight line back to headquarters.—New York Witness.

Canon Carr may now be said to be the wealthiest clergyman in England, he having inherited the vast estates of Sir William Evans, the Derbyshire Baronet who died some weeks since. The Canon was connected with the late Baronet by marriage only.

Curious Death Customs of Fiji.

The Fijians believe that in case a marriageable youth or maiden dies without having gone through with the elaborate nuptial knot-tying ceremony of the islands his or her soul is doomed to wander about forever in an intermediate region between heaven and the lower regions. When anyone dies, man, woman or child, a whale's tooth is placed in the hand of the corpse, the missile to be thrown at the tree which stands as a guide post to point out the road that leads to heaven and the one that leads to sheol.—St. Louis Republic.

Still Bright and Booming.

A publication brimful of sound advice and the raciest bits of fun, original and copyrighted, from the pens of such noted humorists as Bill Nye, Opie P. Read, Danbury-News-Man, etc., is the St. Jacob's Oil Family Almanac and Book of Health and Humor, 1890. It is a free gift at the Druggists' counter. The work differs somewhat from its former editions, but is none the less attractive and in many of its features is the superior of former numbers. One special feature is the "Offer of One Hundred Dollars," open to all contestants, the details of which a perusal of the book will fully give. The Almanac is sent forth by The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md., proprietors of some of the best known and most reliable medicinal preparations. A copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by the above firm.

England has revived an old law against swearing.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

When one woman praises another, folks think she is sarcastic.

FOR THROAT DISEASES AND COUGHS use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Like all *really good things*, they are imitated. *The genuine are sold only in boxes.*

A first-class fellow—The freshman.

"Each Spoonful has done its Perfect Work,"

Is the verdict of every woman who has used **Royal Baking Powder.** Other baking powders soon deteriorate and lose their strength, owing to the use of inferior ingredients, but **Royal Baking Powder** is so carefully and accurately compounded from the purest materials that it retains its strength for any length of time, and the last spoonful in the can is as good as the first, which is not true of any other baking powder.

A Testimonial Worth Reading.

MT. STERLING, KY., FEB. 13, 1889.

I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left.

Respectfully,

WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor.

BEWARE OF FRAUD.

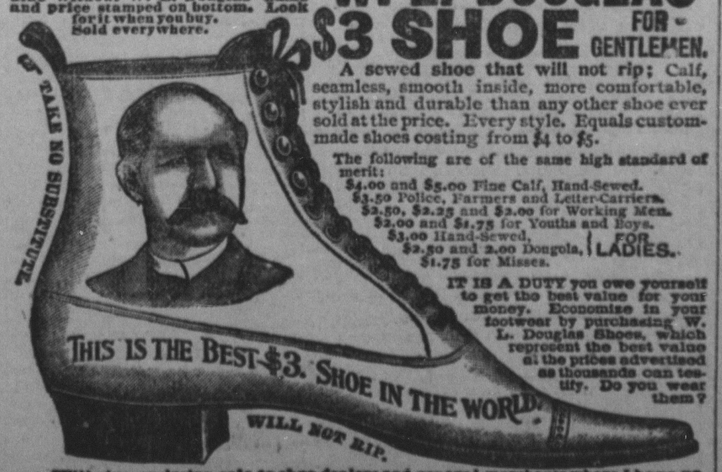
Ask for, and insist upon having W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. Sold everywhere.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A sewed shoe that will not rip; Calf, seamless, smooth inside, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Every style. Equals custom-made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

The following are of the same high standard of merit:
$4.00 and $5.00 Fine Calf, Hand-Sewed.
$3.50 Police, Farmers and Letter-Carriers.
$2.50, $2.25 and $2.00 for Working Men.
$2.00 and $1.75 for Youths and Boys.
$3.00 Hand-Sewed, $2.50 and 2.00 Dongola, $1.75 for Misses. FOR LADIES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised as thousands can testify. Do you wear them?



Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage Free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. The Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by Druggists. 25 CTS.

We offer you a ready made medicine for Coughs, Bronchitis and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Like other so-called Patent Medicines, it is well advertised, and having merit it has attained a wide sale under the name of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

It is now a "Nostrum," though at first it was compounded after a prescription by a regular physician, with no idea that it would ever go on the market as a proprietary medicine. But after compounding that prescription over a thousand times in one year, we named it "Piso's Cure for Consumption," and began advertising it in a small way. A medicine known all over the world is the result.

Why is it not just as good as though costing fifty cents to a dollar for a prescription and an equal sum to have it put up at a drug store?

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch smoothly smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr nor the Rivets. They are **strong, tough and durable.** Millions now in use. All sizes, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO., WALTHAM, MASS.

BNU 7

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE

For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels,

RIPANS TABULES

act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 75c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free sample address

RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY.

If anyone doubts that we can cure the most obstinate case in 20 to 40 days let him write for particulars and investigate our reliability. Our financial backing is $500,000. When mercury, iodide potassium, sarsaparilla or Hot Springs fail, we guarantee a cure—and our Magic Cephalene is THE ONLY THING THAT WILL CURE PERMANENTLY. POSITIVE PROOF SEALED, FREE. COOK REMEDY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

JAS. G. BLAINE Authorized Lady Managers for agents. On 30 only 25c. R. F. Johnson & Co., No. 3 So. 11th St., Richmond, Va.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 16.

NEW FENCE LAW.

The following is the full text of the fence law introduced by Senator Meek: An act to provide for the erection and regulation of proper fences in the several counties of this commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that all cleared lands used for agricultural and horticultural purposes, and all grounds kept for inclosures, either public or private, within this commonwealth, shall be fenced within a substantial fence at least four feet high, and erected in such manner as to prevent horses, cattle or sheep from trespassing upon said lands or inclosures.

SEC. 2. Any person or persons not having their grounds or fields closed with such fence as aforesaid shall not be entitled to compensation for crops destroyed or damages sustained by horses, cattle or sheep trespassing upon such fields or grounds.

SEC. 3. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

THE CABINET.

The new cabinet is thus far fixed as follows, Mr. Cleveland having received letters of acceptance:

Secretary of State—Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana.

Secretary of Treasury—Thomas Carlisle, of Kentucky.

Secretary of War—Daniel Lamont, of New York.

Postmaster General—Wilson S. Bissell, of New York.

Secretary of Agriculture—Hoke Smith, of Georgia.

It is quite probable that Hilary Herbert of Alabama, may capture the Navy portfolio. Mr. Herbert is the chairman of the naval committee in the house, and it is said that Mr. Cleveland has his name under advisement.

WEIGHT OF MAILS.

Average Daily Weight of Mail Matter Handled By Clerk Sechler.

The month of February is always taken by the post office department as the month in the year in which to weigh all mail handled. By weight in transporting mail matter, the railroad company is paid for furnishing facilities for the postal clerk on the route. Last Monday morning clerk Sechler whose route is from Montandon to Bellefonte, informed the reporter, that to Centre Hall from Montandon he had handled over nine hundred pounds of mail matter, and the average daily amount was about sixteen hundred pounds.

All pouches received by him must be weighed, ingoing and outgoing, which is not such a small amount of mail for this district.

THE story from Paris that the United States government proposes to take the Panama canal under its protection, and encourage its completion by American capital, is a French fiction. The best posted Americans have never believed the scheme of a canal across the Panama isthmus is feasible. Digging a canal across the level sands of Suez and cuting one through the great mountains of Panama are two very dissimilar undertakings.

HIRTH, the anarchist who committed suicide at Detroit, demanded cremation for his body and that the ashes be scattered to the four winds. Let other anarchists do likewise. The dead man left a funeral sermon which he had written himself and which he wished to pe read at the furnace door just before his body was incinerated.

THERE was a row in the Kansas legislature on Tuesday between the Populist and Republican members, during which two Republicans were knocked down. Matters look stormy there.

SOME people want to live but not let live. They want all big profit on their side and none on the other. The man who habitually jews you down is the one you will find to be the greatest skinner in his dealings.

JUDGE FURST has instructed the grand jury of Huntingdon county to examine into alleged abuses in that institution. Right.

FIVE cabinet places are now on Cleveland's slate, sure—not one from Centre county—yet we have talent enough here to run the entire United States and state governments.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabitant of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as his year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the statt. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and its the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands

3

WAR IN KANSAS.

The long controversy between the Republican and Populist house, in Kansas, came to a crisis on Wednesday morning and open riot followed. The Republicans battered down the doors to representative hall and forcibly took possession. The trouble began at nine o'clock. At that time the stairs leading to the main entrance of the representative's hall were guarded by a dozen Populists. It was the intention of the Populists to admit all the members of the Republican party but the employees of that body and all visitors were to be excluded.

Doors were smashed with sledge hammers and the Republicans got control of the hall. The military has been called out, cannon stationed, and everything looks like war. All day the Republicans held the house. People are bringing in provisions, but the Populists have cut off the steam, lights, and water, and the hall is almost in total darkness.

Sudden Death.

Joseph Kemmerer, a prominent citizen of Green township, Clinton county, met with a sudden death Thursday afternoon about one mile from Loganton. Report says he was engaged at sliding logs on his land, and while standing close to the slide a log flew out and struck him a violent blow on the hip, throwing him quite a distance and caused him to strike the ground on his head with such force as to break his neck. His shoes were found about two rods from the body. He was a man about 60 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children to mourn his unfortunate death.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Danger of Great Floods.

Tuesday up to Wednesday morning it rained, and we may look for damaging floods on all streams. Rivers were bank full last week already and with this rain and melted snow added we are apprehensive of danger.

Our streams, Penns creek, Pine, Elk and Spring creeks, all were swollen last week already.

From other parts of the state we get reports that damaging floods are apprehended.

To Turbutville.

Our fellow citizen and ex-treasurer, D. C. Keller, will make sale March 17, and then go to Turbutville, where he will run a hotel. Having been a landlord years ago, Dan will know how to keep a hotel. We lose a good citizen.

Seriously Ill.

Major W. F. Reynolds is at present very ill at his residence in Bellefonte. He is one of the oldest citizens of Bellefonte, and until a short time ago he has been as active as though he was just in the prime of life.

Still Bedfast,

Daniel Kline, west of the Old Fort, who received a severe sprain in the back while hauling logs several weeks ago, is still confined to his bed and is not improving.

Deserve Success.

Huyett, Meyer & Boozer's foundry shows more of the genuine hum of industry than ever before. The new firm are broad guage and wide tire, and deserve the success they are meeting with.

What Am I To Do?

This is the oft expression of the weary sufferer from Rheumatism, Neuralgia and other painful diseases. The whole human frame is tortured and racked with pain. It is well to remember no known medicine equals Red Flag Oil for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains and Bruises. Price 25 cents at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF the subscriber at Farmers Mills, Gregg township, March 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property:

4 head horses, 2 good horses rising 4 years old, 1 mare 4 years old, with foal, 1 mare 14 years old, 3 2-year old colts, 2 milk cows, 1 heifer which will soon be fresh, 3 head young cattle, 12 head sheep, 1 Southdown buck, 2 broad tired wagons, 1 Johnston binder, 1 spring harrow, plows, cultivators, double trees and single trees, Centre Hall corn planter, corn scraper, cutting box, sled, 2 set hay ladders, hay fork, horse gears, collars, bridles, halters, 1 set single harness, lot of bee boxes, 1 corner cupboard, churn, table, and other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM GOODHART.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale at his residence at Old Fort, on

MARCH 23, 1893.

the following articles viz:

1 cow, will be fresh by time of sale, 6 head of horses, 1 good black mare heavy with foal, 1 5-year old horse, roan, Clydesdale and English draft, weight 1200 lbs., 1 4-year old horse, Clydesdale and English draft 1400 lbs., 1 bay mare, 4 year old, Clydesdale and English draft, 1200 lbs., 2 fine 3-year old mares, Clydesdale, 10 head of fine sheep, 9 ewes and 1 weather, 1 Champion binder, in good condition, 1 Champion mower in good condition, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 square spike tooth harrow, 1 good horse rake, 1 Centre Hall threshing machin, shaker, power and strap, all in good condition, 1 Utica wheel riding cultivator, 1 shovel plow, 1 corn scraper, 1 Centre Hall corn planter new, 1 road wagon, 3 in. tire, 1 set wagon ladders, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 plantation wagon with ladders, 2 top buggies, 1 road cart 3 tons good timothy hay, 1 Centre Hall bob sled, new, 1 good sausage chopper, 2 Prince plows 1 steel beam plow, 2 sets tug harness, 1 set double harness, and other farm gears, forks, single and double trees, scoop shovel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by

J. H. ODENKIRK.

PUBLIC SALE—3 MILES EAST OF CENTRE Hall, at the residence of D. C. Keller, on

MARCH 17, 1893,

5 good horses, 1 stallion, 1 1-year old colt, 4 cows, 1 Durham bull, 18 head of thoroughbred Hampshiredown and Shropshier ewes, 3 good breed sows, about 18 shoats and pigs, 2 2-horse wagons one is a Milburn hollow steel tubular axle, as good as new, 1 road wagon, 1 good top buggy, 1 platform springwagon, 1 good road cart, 1 good bob sled, 1 cutter, 1 good plank sled, 1 pair hay ladders, 1 long double ladder, Hoosier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, Centre Hall corn planter, 2-horse Buckeye cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, 1 good corn scraper, 3 plows, 1 spring tooth harrow, 2 flat harrows, 1 1-horse land roller horse rake, 1 reaper and mower combined, 1 fanning mill, 1 corn sheller, harpoon and pulleys, and rope, 1 gum machine strap as good as new, hay knife, 2 grain cradles, 1 scythe, 2 work benches, 4 set tug harness, 2 set plow harness, 2 set single harness, 4 set flynets, 1 saddle and bridle, collars, bridles, lines, double trees and single trees, spreads, log chains, butt chains, 1 histing jack, 2 cross-cut saws, grubbing hoes, a pick, digging iron, 1 cook stove, 1 coal stove 1 sofa, iron kettle, bedsteads, tables, chairs, crocks, dishes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

D. H. RHULE, Auc't. D. C. KELLER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic sale at the residence of B. H. Arney, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall, Pa.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15 1893,

as follows:

3 head of horses, 2 of them good leaders, 1 4-year old mare, 4 milk cows, 1 a Jersey, all will be fresh at time of sale, 10 head of young cattle, 3 1-year old Shorthorn bulls, 1 of them bought in Licking county, Ohio, last April. He is Bates blood and registered, the other two sired by registered bull, weighing 1942 lbs., at 3 years old and Rose of Sharon stock; also 2 2year old heifers with calf and 2 yearling heifers, all thorough bred Shorthorns, 2 Jersey heifers and 1 Holstein heifer to drop calves in May, 16 head of sheep 12 head of hogs, 3 Chester white sows to farrow in April, 3 Chester white boars 16 month old and 6 good shoats, 1 all steel Deering binder good as new, 1 Champion combined machine, self rake and dropper attachment, 1 triple-geared horse power machine, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill Millheim cultivator, 1 1-horse cultivator, 1 improved princess plow, 1 Roland chili plow, 1 spring tooth harrow, Centre Hall corn planter, 1 Hoosier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, 1 corn scraper, 1 cutting box, shovels, forks, double and single trees, 1 3-horse evener, 1 grubbing hoe, stone hammer, barley forks, steel yards, will weigh from 1 to 400 pounds, cow chains, 1 bushel measure ½ bushel measure, hay by the ton, 1 new 2 horse wagon, 1 2-seated cutter, 1 2-seated spring wagon, 1 set heavy tug harness, set single driving harness, 3 hair collars, 4 heavy flynets, 1 light buggy net, check lines, plow lines, bridles, plow gears, lead reins, 1 set single driving harness, string good bells, riding bridle and saddle, dinner bell, seed corn, seed potatoes, 1 very fine buffalo robe, well lined, 1 Victor fire proof safe, 1 parlor heater No. 12, 2 wood stoves, 1 8-day clock, 1 cherry table, ½ dozen chairs, 1 rocker 2 cottage bedsteads, 1 meat bench, chopping machine, 1 sausage stuffer, hand corn sheller.

Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock sharp. Terms. Five dollars and under to be paid cash. All amounts over five dollars a credit of 10 months will be given. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all sums over five dollars when paid cash on day of sale.

B. H. ARNEY.

WM. GOHEEN, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL Board of Potter Township School District will receive bids for the building of a two room school building, in the village of Centre Hill, for the next fifteen days. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the Secretary. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Board.

feb16-2t W. M GROVE, Sec'y.

ANSUAL STATEMENT OF THE FARMers Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

Office of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Centre County; Pa.

CENTRE HALL, PA., JAN. 9, 1893.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the thirty-fifth annual statement of the transactions of the company is hereby presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$ 22 929 87
Cash premiums		1 190 58
Tax		2 646 29
Cash in treasury		116 02

EXPENSES.

Compensation to directors	$ 168 09	
Salary of Sec	125 00	
Extra services of Sec	5 50	
Salary of Treasurer	50 00	
Rent, postage, printing, and stationary	104 57	
Making duplicates	8 00	
State Ins. Report	5 00	
G. R. Meiss bal	39 09	
G. R. Meiss interest	5 79	
J. S. Slack bal. on barn	79 97	
J. G. Baily, small loss	13 00	
Sam'l Garner, barn and contents	1 858 10	
Mrs. F. L. Weaver	56 15	
Phoebe Grenoble, bal	38 37	
C. W. Hosterman, bal	55 74	
Grenoble Store Co	800 00	
" " int	38 84	
G. B. Haines, small loss	10 00	
Trustees Pine Grove Pres. parsonage	540 00	
do int	5 31	
J. C. Smull	450 00	
Total assets and funds of the company the past year less expenses		22 917 24
To which add notes of '88, '89, '90, '91		74 360 43
Leaving the available assets in force this day		97 278 67
Insurances taken the past year	244 488 34	
Risks and insurances in force this day		1 163 959 61

LIABILITIES.

Wm. F. Reynolds	120 00	
B. F. Frankenberger	60 00	
Trus. P. G. parsonage	60 00	
J. C. Smull	50 00	
Samuel Garner	85 49	
Borrowed money	550 00	
Total am't of liabilities		925 49
Amount outstanding		650 73

At a meeting held the same day the following directors were chosen for the ensuing year: J. H. Musser, H. E. Duck, Samuel Gramley, Daniel Brumgart, J. B. Fisher, S. J. Herring, Fred Kurtz, Wm. McFarlane, Jacob Bottorf, J. G. Bailey, R. C. Campbell and W. F. Reynolds, Jr. The board thereupon organized by electing the following officers:

President, Fred Kurtz.
Vice President, S. J. Herring.
Treasurer, Wm. Wolf.
Secretary, D. F. Luse.

Attest: FRED KURTZ,
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. President.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

Weekly, Tuesday evening of every week in the year, $1 a year

IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

The past year has been the most successful in the history of the Patriot. It wants the new year to be still.

IT LEADS IN CIRCULATION.—Best advertising medium in Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY PUBLISHED AT THE STATE CAPITOL.

LOW RATES TO SUBSCRIBERS.—To place it in homes and business places where it does not go and aid in spreading good, democratic teaching. The Patriot will be sent by mail to any new subscriber for four months on receipt of $1.

THE WEEKLY.—The weekly edition will be sent on trial by mail for four months on receipt of 20 cents; on trial only. Address

THE PATRIOT COMPANY,
jan12 Harrisburg, Pa.

THE SUN.

During 1893 THE SUN will be of surpassing excellence and will print more news and more pure literature than ever before in its history.

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

Address,

THE SUN,
New York.

NOTICE. WHEREAS THE TOWN COUNcil of the borough of Centre Hall on the 15th day of December A. D. 1892, voted to increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by four thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting or purchasing water works for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall. And whereas the said town council directed that notice should be given to the electors of said borough of Centre Hall that an election should be held on the 21st day of February A. D. 1893 in the said borough for the purpose of obtaining the assent of the electors of said borough to such increase of indebtedness, now therefore take notice that an election shall be held for the purpose aforesaid at the usual polling place in the said borough of Centre Hall on the said 21st day of February A. D. 1893.

The amount of the last assessed valuation of the said borough of Centre Hall is $110,000.

The amount of existing debt is $———

The amount of the proposed increase is $4000.

The percentage of the proposed increase is .0364.

The purpose for which the indebtedness is to be increased is for the erection or purchase of waterworks for the use of the said borough of Centre Hall.

H. W. DINGE,
President

BOROUGH ORDINANCE.—BE IT ORDAINed and enacted into an ordinance by the Town Council of the borough of Centre Hall, and it is hereby enacted and ordained by the authority of the same:

Sec. 1. That the Treasurer of the borough of Centre Hall, with the consent of the Town Council shall be, and is hereby authorized and directed, provided a majority of the electors of the said borough of Centre Hall at the next regular spring election to be held Tuesday, February 21st, A. D. 1893, assent thereto to borrow a sum of money not to exceed four thousand dollars ($4000,) and thereby increase the indebtedness of the said borough of Centre Hall by a sum not exceeding the like amount; which sum of money is to be used in the erection or purchase of Water Works for the use of said borough of Centre Hall.

Sec. 2 That the said Treasurer be authorized to issue bonds of said borough of Centre Hall to secure the said sum of money above directed to be borrowed.

Sec. 3. That the clerk of the council of the said borough is hereby directed to give notice of the aforegoing ordinance, and of the election to be held by reason thereof on the 21st day of February A. D. 1893, at the usual place of holding elections in the said borough of Centre Hall, for at least thirty days in the CENTRE HALL REPORTER, the only newspaper published in the said borough of Centre Hall.

Approved Jan. 5, 1893.

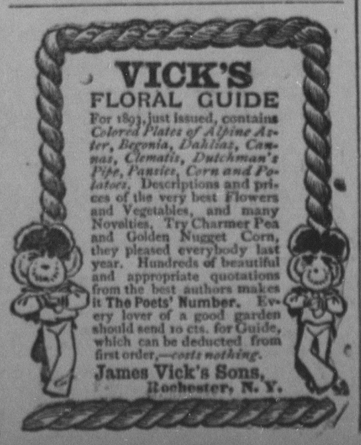
FRED KURTZ, JR,
Chief Burgess.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

E. M. HUYETT,
D. J. MEYER,
JNO. K. HUYETT,
Centre Hall, Pa.

Jan. 28, 1893. feb2-3t

A gentleman in Union County, Mo., who is too modest a man to have his name mentioned in the newspapers, was cured of rheumatism by Chamberlain's Pain Balm, after trying other medicines and treatments for thirteen years. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.


VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
For 1893, just issued, contains Colored Plates of Aline Aster, Begonia, Dahlias, Cannas, Clematis, Dutchman's Pipe, Pansies, Corn and Potatoes. Descriptions and prices of the very best Flowers and Vegetables, and many Novelties. Try Charmer Pea and Golden Nugget Corn, they pleased everybody last year. Hundreds of beautiful and appropriate quotations from the best authors makes it The Poets' Number. Every lover of a good garden should send 10 cts. for Guide, which can be deducted from first order,—costs nothing.
James Vick's Sons,
Rochester, N. Y.

The Press

[NEW YORK]

FOR 1893

Has a larger daily circulation than any other Republican Newspaper in America.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A Newspaper for the Masses.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation over 125,000 copies Daily.

The Most Remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

The Press is a National Newspaper.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of the Press.

The Press has the brightest editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

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THE PRESS
within the reach of all. The best and cheapest newspaper in America.

Daily and Sunday, one year,	$5.00
" 6 months,	2.50
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Daily only, one year,	3.00
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Sunday, one year,	2.00
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Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal Commissions.
Address,

THE PRESS,
38 Park Row, New York.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Francis Hodgson Burnett
will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner
will furnish a serses of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant
will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic
will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."
Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.
Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.
A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.
A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.
Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations
of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

TERMS: $3.00 A YEAR; 25c. A NUMBER.

SPECIAL OFFER. The numbers for 1892 and a subscription for 1893, - $4.50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - $6.00

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
743 Broadway, New York.

DR. THEEL,
538 North Fourth St.
below Green, Philadelphia, cures fresh cases in 4 to 10 days. Blood Poison, Strictures, Discharges, Ulcers, Pimples, Early Decay, all effects of Youthful errors cured after every one else has failed. 6 years' European Hospital and 20 years' practical experience. No experiment, no failure. Method entirely new and harmless. Never fails. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the exposure of quacks, their lieful books and false statements, fraudulent testimonials and home-cure swindle. Theirs is a true friend to young and old. Hours: Daily, from 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. Write or call and be saved.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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a few days, and you will be startled at the unexpected success that will reward your efforts. We positively have the best business to offer an agent that can be found on the face of this earth. **$45.00 profit on $75.00 worth of business** is being easily and honorably made by and paid to hundreds of men, women, boys, and girls in our employ. You can make money faster at work for us than you have any idea of. The business is so easy to learn, and instructions so simple and plain, that all succeed from the start. Those who take hold of the business reap the advantage that arises from the sound reputation of one of the oldest, most successful, and largest publishing houses in America. Secure for yourself the profits that the business so readily and handsomely yields. All beginners succeed grandly, and more than realize their greatest expectations. Those who try it find exactly as we tell them. There is plenty of room for a few more workers, and we urge them to begin at once. If you are already employed, but have a few spare moments, and wish to use them to advantage, then write us at once (for this is your grand opportunity), and receive full particulars by return mail. Address,

TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

Scientific American

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines Iowa, desire to inform the public that they are manufacturers of the most successful preparation that has yet been produced for coughs, colds and croup. It will loosen and relieve a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. The article referred to is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is a medicine that has won fame and popularity on its merits and one that can always be depended upon. It is the only known remedy that will prevent croup. It must be tried to be appreciated. It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

TREATMENT BY INHALATION!

1529 Arch St., Philad'a Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

AND ALL CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

It has been in use for more than twenty years thousands of patients have been treated, and over one thousand physicians have used it and recommend it—a very significant fact.

It is agreeable. There is no nauseous taste, nor after-taste, nor sickening smell.

"Compound Oxygen—Its Mod of Action and Results," is the title of a book of 200 pages published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent, and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. Will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.
120 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

Please mention this paper. 18ep9m

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

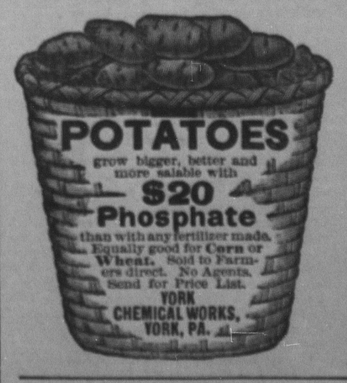
And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

WOLF & CRAWFORD.


POTATOES
grow bigger, better and more salable with
$20
Phosphate
than with any fertilizer made.
Equally good for Corn or Wheat. Send to Farmers direct. No Agents.
Send for Price List.
YORK CHEMICAL WORKS,
YORK, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES W. RUNKLE, Adm'r,

feb2-6t Centre Hall, Pa

The Way to Do It.

Two years ago Clement M. Biddle accepted the position of Road supervisor of Darby township, Delaware county, this state. In declining a renomination he makes a statement in which he says he was elected without his knowledge, and accepted the position mainly for the purpose of seeing what could be done.

According to custom, he was assigned a district. There were no stone roads in the district, except two small stretches built by the subscription. Mr. Biddle divorced road building from politics. He enlisted the help of citizens because they had faith in him, and with less than $2,500 per mile of road obtained from a loan, with the road taxes about 3½ mills on a low valuation of property and with private subscriptions, he has built stone roads throughout his district. A third of a mile yet unpaved, he expects to complete before the end of his term. A part of the loan, $14,000, remains to be expended in the other district, and as custom requires that the other supervisors shall spend it, Mr Biddle declines to become jointly responsible for a district over which he has no control. Surely there are lessons here how to get good roads and also how not to get them.

Did You Ever Think of It!

An exchange says: Suppose every business man in town took as much interest in the upholding of the place as the newspaper man. He works for railroads, manufactories, schools, churches, good streets, better roads and a hundred and one other things for the general good. He urges, pleads scolds, badgers and cavorts around until he gets what he sets out for. Imagine his feeling then, when some fellow reproaches him because he does not boom things enough, and nine times out of ten that same fellow has never paid a cent toward supporting the paper, and the paper he reads with marked regularity is either borrowed from his next door neighbor or picked up from the counter in the store at which he deals.

A Little Girl's Experience In a Lighthouse

Mr. and Mrs. Loren Trescott are keepers of the Gov. Lighthouse at Sand Beach, Mich., and are blessed with a daughter, four years old. Last April she was taken down with Measles, followed with a dreadful Cough and turning into a Fever. Doctors at home and at Detroit treated her, but in vain, she grew worse rapidly until she was a mere "handful of bones."—Then she tried Dr. King's New Discovery and after the use of two and a half bottles, was completely cured. They say Dr. King's New Discovery is worth its weight in gold, yet you may get a trial bottle free at J. D. Murray's.

The jasperized wood of Arizona has become well known by reason of the many cabinet specimens, paper weights and decorative slabs of it that are sent to the Eastern cities, but this is by no means the only petrified forest in this country. In the Hoodoo district of the Yellowstone many stumps of trees are found converted to stones, some of them showing knots, grain of the wood and bark as plainly as the living tree, and the pebbly branches of the Yellowstone River are strewn with tons of fragments of fossil wood. In the dreary desert of the Dakota Bad Lands leaf impressions are frequently found in he hardened clay, and at Little Missouri, at the point known as the Burnting Mountain, where a coal seam, has been on fire since nobody knows when here are half dozen tree trunks about thirty feet long. This is remarkable on account of the almost total lack of tree life in this region at present.

A Good Record. "I have sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for ten years," says druggist E. B. Legg, of Vail, Ia., "and have always warranted it and never had a bottle returned. During the past 90 days I have sold twelve dozen and it has given perfect satisfaction in every instance." It does not dry up a cough, but loosens and relieves it. It will cure a severe cold in less time than any other treatment. 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Shipped a Car Load of Stock.

Mr. Samuel Slack, the cattle dealer, shipped a car load of fine stock east to markets on Wednesday morning. The icy and slippery roads were a great hindrance to driving cattle.

O for an eye more clear to see,
A mind to grasp more earnestly,
For every good intent,
That to the sick and despairing
I bring thee a peerless cure.

Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents, Sold at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

No well-appointed kitchen or bakery is ever without flavoring extracts of some kind. The very best obtainable now are Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts. Price 10 cents.

Grain Wanted.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of grain, at the Centre Hall mill, by Kurtz & Son. feb9-1m

Hard to Get.

Eggs are not plenty, neither are potatoes, beef is getting scarce, and money is just a little hard to get.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

Offres His Services.

W. A. Sandoe, Auctioneer, offers his services in crying sales. Having had experience as auctioneer he guarantees satisfaction. Address, Centre Hall, Pa. jan20-1m

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

PASTOR KOENIGS TRADE NERVE TONIC MARK

A NATURAL REMEDY FOR

Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.

Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

BULL'S-HEAD TRADE-MARK FLAVORING EXTRACTS

ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C. AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
WAGONS and CARRIAGES, :.
FERTILIZERS and SEEDS.

All goods guaranteed.

Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,

Millheim, - - - - - Pa.

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

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THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

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By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

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The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

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Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

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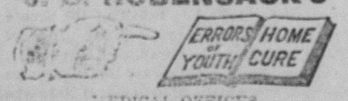

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206 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia, Pa.
Are the oldest in America for the treatment of
Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood & Skin, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Running Sores, Stricture, Bladder, Kidney and Urinary Troubles, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without cutting, pain or detention from business. The Doctor's vast and long experience and special study of these peculiar complaints and the use of those remedies used and approved by the most eminent specialists, is a sufficient guarantee of success.
Treatment by Mail a Specialty.
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WANTED.—Wide-awake workers everywhere for "Shepp's Photographs of the World"; the greatest book on earth; costing $100,000; retail at $3.25, cash or installments; mammoth illustrated circulars and terms free; daily output over 1500 volumes.

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Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams, Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minutes. Rev. J. Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $101 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit. Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Philad., Pa., or 358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 13oct6m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

Stay Home and Freeze

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

"Our Italy."

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

Centre Hall - Mills -

All grades of Roller flour constantly on hand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

Tourist Trip.

Round trips to the Pacific Coast.
Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.
The Great Salt Lake.
Yellowstone National Park—the most wonderful spot on this continent.
Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific Coast.
All reached via the Union Pacific System. For detailed information call on your nearest Ticket Agent or address

E. L. LOMAX,
Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agent.
t. f. Omaha. Neb.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF Sundry orders of the Orphans Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale at Centre Hall, the following described real estate of James and Thomas Lingle, deceased, on

o——o SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 18, 1893. o——o

At 1 o'clock, p. m. Two fine farms and a timber tract of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Pa.

No. 1. Bounded on the east by line of lands of John Lingle, A. B. McNitt, on the south by Manor line on the West by No. 2, on the north by line of Nittany mountain, containing

)——(183 ACRES,)——(

more or less. Thereon erected a large two-story house and large barn, and other outbuildings. The farm is under good cultivation, has an abundance of fruit and running water at the house and barn.

No. 2. Bounded on the east by No. 1, on the south by Manor line, on the west by line of Fred Kurtz, U. D. Osman, W. Heckman and others, on the north by line along Nittany mountain, containing

)——(150 ACRES AND 110 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Thereon erected a large Frame dwelling house, Frame barn and other outbuildings. Well supplied with water and all kinds of fruit.

No. 3. Situated in Gregg township, Centre county, containing

)——(45 ACRES AND 149 PERCHES,)——(

and allowance. Bounded on the west by lands of John D. Decker, on the south by lands of —— on the north by lands of —— on the east by line of lands of M. Brown, it being well timbered with white, yellow, pitch pine, hemlock, oak and chestnut.

Terms of sale of farms. One-third of purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale. One-third in one year, balance in two years, deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises and bear interest from date of sale.

For timber tract, terms cash, or in three annual payments with satisfactory security for the same.

JAMES C. BOAL
Administrator James A. Lingle, dec'd.
W. B. MINGLE,
Administrator Thomas Lingle, dec'd.

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

The senior proprietor of this paper has been subject to frequent colds for some years, which were sure to lay him out if not doctored at once. He finds that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is reliable. It opens the secretions, relieves the lungs and restores the system to a healthy condition. If freely used as soon as the cold has been contracted, and before it has become settled in the system, it greatly lessens the attack and often cures in a single day what would otherwise have been a severe cold. *Northwestern Hotel Reporter*, Des Moines, Iowa. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

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FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

Dozens of styles. All prices

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
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IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor.
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Emanuel Brown, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
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Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CAMERON HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor

ST. ELMO HOTEL.—317 AND 319 ARCH ST. Philadelphia. Rates $2 per day. Located in the immediate centres of business, and places of amusement and the different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city are easily accessible by street cars constantly passing the door. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure. Your patronage respectfully solicited. JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

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LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

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13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission, June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 9.35 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore

WESTWARD.

5.25 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15 a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 5 15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.56 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p. m., Wilkesbarre 4 40 p. m., Sunday only arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Millinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3 37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 15		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 37		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 40		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m. 10.20 a m. 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pas'ger Agt.

HENCH & DROMGOLD'S

SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds and Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage **three times** as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

HENCH & DROMGOLD, Manfrs., YORK, PA.

THE NEWS.

Four men were killed in a snow avalanche in Colorado.——County Judge B. F. Copenhaver and Thomas Nevitt, of St. Clair county, Mo., were sent to jail by the United States Court, for refusing to order a tax levy.——A bill was filed at Beaver, Pa., asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Economite Community.——Fire destroyed a saloon near the Philadelphia Smelting and Refining Works, in Bessemer, a suburb of Pueblo, Col. John Crogan, the proprietor of the saloon, and John Morrissey were burned to death.——George Silvey, assistant postmaster in Spokane, killed himself, by sending a bullet through his brain. He was short in his accounts, $7,100. He was under $10,000 bonds.——Postoffice Inspector Baird placed under arrest Assistant Postmaster T. B. Thurman, of Griffin, Ga., who is charged with extracting money from registered packages. For some time money had been missed from packages passing through the office.——Collingwood & Co., lumber manufacturers and dealers, of Wayne and Pike counties, Pa., failed. The liabilities are placed at $100,000, and the assets at $ 5,000.——Seven of the New Jersey ballot-box stuffers were set at liberty having served their terms.

General E. K. Stimson, an ex-deputy United States marshal and a prominent man, is on trial before the United States Court in Denver for theft. Stimson is charged by the United States Marshal with having stolen several cases of opium from the office, which he disposed of to local parties.——Rev. Theodore Lyman, a Unitarian Clergyman of Cold Springs, New York, became suddenly insane in a street car.——The boiler of a passenger locomotive blew up at the railroad station in Taylor, Tex. The Fireman Jules Raspberry was instantly killed. Engineer Bert Wheeler was slightly and helper Michael McHan was fatally injured. The boiler was hurled two hundred feet.——Fire destroyed the M. and M. Hospital building in Menominee, Mich., which was used as a boarding house. The inmates barely escaped with their lives. One of the boarders had his leg broken, and many others were seriously cut and bruised by jumping from the windows.——Fire destroyed the large six-story warehouse in Boston occupied by T. R. Renwick & Co. for the storage of cotton and woolen waste, and the Bartholomay Brewing Company. Loss $50,000.——A fatal fire occurred at Chapel Grove Fishing Station, about fifty miles from St. John, N. B. While Patrick Sullivan was endeavoring to rescue his eleven children from the burning dwelling he perished in the flames, together with four of his children.——Glendon Colliery, at Mahanoy City, Pa., formerly owned and operated by J. C. Hayden & Co., has been leased by the Lehigh Division of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, and possession has been taken.

It is understood that the railroad workers will strike about the time of the opening of the World's Fair.——Three deputy marshals in Indian Territory were killed by an Indian desperado named Bill Pidgeon.——The Sioux Indians are preparing for a racket of some sort.——At Challets, Mexico, Ireneo Gonzales, who created a disturbance, was lassoed and then lynched.——The sale of the Pan-American Railway did not take place, and all claims have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. No statement is given as to the future plans of the road, but definite information is promised soon.——H. W. Weir, chief justice of Idaho during Cleveland's administration, died at Boise, Idaho, of apoplexy, aged seventy.——Will Butler, colored, a stepson of Henry Smith, the negro who was tortured to death in Paris, Texas, was lynched near that city.——Mrs. Albrecht sixty years old, was killed by an electric car in Newark, N. J. She was crossing the street, and did not hear the warning bell. The car knocked her down, and the wheels passed over her head, nearly severing it from her body.——Four thousand people in the northern part of Louisiana are on the verge of starvation.——As a freight train was shifting cars on the Lehigh Valley Road, at the Essex Felting Mills, the brake chains on the train broke, causing the cars to run into the building, doing $7,000 damage. Two men were badly hurt, one of whom Levi Place, will likely die. Several other men had narrow escapes.

Despatches from many towns in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio report high water in the creeks and rivers, and serious damage is feared at several places. At Dubois the water in the Sinnemahoning River is at flood height, and Renovo and other towns along the stream are preparing for a flood.——The captain and two men of the British schooner Annie Maria were rescued just before the vessel sank.——The car sheds of the street car syndicate in New Orleans, with contents, were destroyed by fire; loss $75,000.——At Ocelon, La., Henry B. Thompson and Samuel Burton were assassinated by parties unknown.——The ninth annual session of the Master House Painters and Decorators' Association met in Army and Navy Hall, in Philadelphia. Nearly 150 members were present. The president's annual report was delivered, in which he explained the action taken in regard to the New Jersey associat on.——James C. Snell, who was chief clerk in Adjutant General Wickham's office under Gov. Francis, of Missouri, has preferred charges of misappropriation of funds against Adjutant General Wickham.——A freight ran into a passenger train on the Old Colony Road, near Leominster, Mass., injuring a number of passengers.

SAVED BY A CAT.

A Family Escape from a Burning Building Just in Time.

At the Levy Hoagland residence, located in Pequest Valley, N. J., which was burned early Saturday morning, a cat saved the family from perishing.

The cat was heard at 3 o'clock running about and mewing wildly. Mr. and Mrs. Hoagland had barely time to seize their children and escape in their night clothing. Mr. Hoagland ran over half a mile in his stocking feet to the home of his father, the nearest dwelling. Mrs. Hoagland seized two blankets in her flight and saved the children from freezing until help came.

A few minutes after the family had escaped the walls of the house fell. Mr. Hoagland's loss is about $4000.

BIG LOSS AND FATALITY.

Many Human Lives, All Domestic Animals, and Much Property.

Reports of a Flood Disaster in the Northeastern Portion of Australia.

Incessant rain for several days has caused floods throughout Queensland. Part of Brisbane is under water. People are deserting the low-lying districts, as many houses are submerged to the second floor and the water is still rising. The towns of Bundaberg, Ipswich, and Bundamba are suffering most severely and are threatened with total demolition.

The inhabitants have deserted their houses and those who have not fled to the higher land have taken refuge in trees or on the tops of the highest buildings. All domestic animals and hundreds of cattle have been drowned.

A large loss of human life is reported, but nothing definite can be ascertained as to the total number. A mine near Bundamba was flooded, and seven miners were drowned.

In Ipswich many houses have collapsed. Goodna is entirely under water, and the inhabitants have taken refuge on the hills. Hundreds are homeless, without shelter, and without food. The loss of property is enormous.

Cattle have been drowned by the thousands. Railways have been washed out and telegraph lines have been broken. All regularity of travel has ceased. Most railways have stopped running trains.

Queensland comprises the whole northeastern portion of Australia. The country is mountainous, and is watered by numerous rivers and lakes. There are vast plains without trees, and the soil is a rich black, well watered, and affords the best pasturage for domestic animals. The productions of both temperate and tropical zones can be grown with success. The country is also rich in mineral resources. The estimated population in 1885 was 318,000. The colony has 2,500 miles of railroad. Brisbane is the capital of the colony, the seat of government, with a population of about 50,000. Ipswich is the fourth town in size, with 8,000 inhabitants.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

THE twenty-ninth victim of the oil explosion at Alton Junction, Ill., is dead and three more of the injured are at the point of death.

A leaky service pipe caused an explosion of natural gas in Ulysses S. Brunson's house at Anderson, Indiana, and five persons were seriously injured.

WHILE Dennis Sullivan and John Funk were charging the gas plant of a parlor car in the Lake Shore Depot, at Toledo, Ohio, an explosion occurred and both men were probably fatally injured.

A FREIGHT train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad fell through a bridge crossing Spring creek, near Atherton, Indiana. Nearly every man of the train crew was injured.

AN explosion occurred at the Diehl fireworks plant at Reading, a suburb of Cincinnati, and Henry Horne, aged 18, was killed; Gus Girwin, 24 years, fatally injured, and other employees seriously burned.

STEWART'S factory, at Pontiac, Michigan, was wrecked by the explosion of the boiler and four employees were injured. The factory had not started for the day or the loss of life would have been great.

A COLLISION between a coal train and work train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, near Augusta, Kentucky, caused by an engineer falling asleep in the cab, resulted in the death of one man and serious injuries to eight others.

W. B. SMITH, bookkeeper of the St. Louis Car and Foundry Company was killed by being thrown from the driver's seat of a cab, by the sudden starting of the horses, caused by him striking them with a whip. He was drunk at the time.

A DESPATCH from Peru, Indiana, says that moving ice caused a break in the main supply pipe of the natural gas company in the middle of the Wabash river. The town has to depend on small pipes on the bridge all large consumers are cut off, and there is little prospect of the break being repaired short of 60 days.

JAS. BOYD, aged 19 years, and James Moore, aged 15, of Latrobe, Penna., were killed, and Wm. Moore was probably fatally injured by being struck by a west-bound express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were walking on the track with a party on their way to a dance.

VICTIMS OF RABIES.

The Madstone Fails to Save People Bitten in Chicago.

Herman Lang, a young farmer, living close to Leavenworth, Kan., died from hydrophobia, after suffering intense agony for twenty-four hours. He was bitten by a rabid dog last August, and had a madstone applied, which adhered several times, and a physician pronounced the poison eradicated from his system. On attempting to drink water Thursday night he was thrown into convulsions which occurred in rapid succession until his death. Before dying, Lang showed the worst form of rabies, and had to be restrained from biting anyone near him.

CHICAGO.—A mad dog ran amuck through the heart of the city shortly after midnight and before it was finally brought to bay and shot by the police it had bitten two persons, W. J. Lawler and Lizzie Russell, and at least three others, whose names could not be learned. After a lively chase by several officers the dog was killed.

ORPHANS BADLY TREATED.

A Health Officer's Discovery in an Indiana Institution.

A despatch from Muncie, Ind., says: The county health officer, Dr. Cowing, assisted by Drs. Jackson and Driscoll, made an investigation of the Delaware County Orphans' Home, and found the institution in a horrible condition. The half-hundred children were covered with vermin and sores, and they were not half clothed. The little unfortunates related horrifying stories of mistreatment, saying they went to bed every night hungry.

The sanitary condition of the building was filthy, and several of the children were sick. An elegant new building was erected a year ago at a cost of $10,000, with all the modern appliances. Mrs. Emma Bidwell has been matron for four years, and she has been released. The discovery caused a great sensation and much indignation. For some reason the Board of County Commissioners failed to discover anything.

THE 300 or 400 Russian exiles whom the Baron Hirsch fund settled near Norwich, Conn., are having a pretty hard time of it as farmers. The colony's future is dark, and its members may finally drift into the cities. Their Yankee neighbors are charitably helping them out.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

36TH DAY.—Mr. Hill made the motion, of which he had given notice last Friday, to proceed to the consideration of the bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Purchase act, and in support of the motion delivered a carefully prepared speech, in which he declared himself unconditionally a friend of free bi-metallic coinage. The motion was defeated by nearly a two thirds majority. The Quarantine bill was taken up and passed without a division; also a bill for the payment out of the Treasury of local taxes on lands held by indians in severalty. The Automatic Coupler bill was taken up and discussed for a time when it went over.

37TH DAY.—In the Senate a number of House bills to which there was no objection were passed. Sixteen pension bills were passed. The motion to proceed to the bill for the consideration of the New York and New Jersey bridge was rejected. The bill requiring railroads to equip their cars with automatic brakes and couplers was debated at length.

38TH DAY.—The Senate devoted most of its time to further argument on the bill to compel railroad companies to put into use the automatic car-coupler. Mr. Gorman defended his party against the charges made against it by Senator Chandler of not keeping the promises made in the National platform.

39TH DAY.—The whole of the session of the Senate after the morning hour was devoted to a discussion of the Railroad Automatic Car Coupler bill. The substitute reported by the Committee on Interstate Commerce was amended by making the first section, requiring the use of power driving-wheel brakes, go into force on the 1st of January, 1898, instead of 1895, and the fourth section, requiring the use of grab-irons or hand-holds in the ends and sides of cars, go into force on the 1st of July, 1895 instead of 1893. It was also amended so as to make it unlawful to use cars after the 1st of January, 1898, that are not "equipped with coupers coupling automatically by compression, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars." Final action was not taken on the bill.

40TH DAY.—The Vice-president laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a supplemental list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, amounting to $2,071,402, which have been presented to the Treasury Department for appropriation. A number of bills were taken from the calendar and passed. A bill was passed with reference to the transportation of merchandise from one American port to another. The Car-coupler bill was discussed, and an amendment offered by Mr. George was voted down.

House.

38TH DAY.—Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, early began filibustering motions in the House to prevent the consideration of the Anti-option bill and the Bankruptcy bill. Many members who were in favor of the one were opposed to the other, and there was a third section, which, being in favor of both propositions, were opposed to the consideration of war claims measures. After the long fight, Mr. Kilgore found himself in a hopeless minority and the journal was approved. Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, led an attack against a war claims bill. Between them they succeeded in preventing action on any measure, and, at 4.40 the House adjourned.

39TH DAY.—In the House the Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed during the day by Messrs. Dingley and Dockery. A number of amendments were voted down. Mr. J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, introduced a resolution making it the duty of the Speaker on suspension days and on days fixed by the House for the consideration of special bills or resolutions to consider any motion that he would not entertain when a report of the Committee on rules is under consideration. Mr. Culberson, of Texas, introduced the bill, previously prepared and made public, repealing the Sherman Silver Purchase act and substituting the old Bland act, and providing for the coinage of bullion accumulated under the Sherman law.

40TH DAY.—In the House of Representatives in the presence of both Senate and House, the count was made of the electoral vote, and formal announcement followed of the election of Cleveland and Stevenson. The Senate amendment to the Quarantine bill was agreed to. The Legislative Appropriation bill was under consideration but no result was reached. The Committee on Appropriations of the House proposes some very decided changes on the pension policy and methods of the Government.

41ST DAY.—The free-silver men won a victory by defeating the plan for a closure and recommitting the rule to the committee. A number of amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill were then adopted, and the bill was passed.

42ND DAY.—In the House the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole, and amendments whose object was to reduce the amount and transfer the Pension Bureau from the Interior to the War Department, debated by Messrs. Mutchler, O'Neill and others. At the evening session pension bills were considered.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

THE cottagers at Newport have organized a golf club. But two or three such organizations exist in this county.

TOLSTOI is said to be busy upon a book which no one would have expected him to write—a book upon Japan, its people and religions.

DISTINGUISHED New York churchmen mentioned as successors to Phillips Brooks are the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon, of Grace Church, and the Rev. Dr. Satterlee, of Calvary. The latter was a candidate when Dr. Brooks was elected.

THE Virginia State Building at the World's Fair will be a copy of Washington's home at Mount Vernon. The women are trying to raise $10,000 to equip it, and hope to give a literary entertainment before long in Richmond, in which Thomas Nelson Page, Marion Harland, Amelie Rives Chanler, and other authors of Virginian birth will read.

UNITED STATES SENATOR ELECT STEPHEN M. WHITE has been appearing before the Federal Court of Appeals of California as counsel for the owners of the Itata, the Chilian vessel that was loaded with arms for the Chilian insurgents, slipped away from San Diego and was finally brought back by an American cruiser. Our Government lost in the trial of the libel case before the United States District Court of Southern California.

THE late Justice Lamar, until a year or so ago had a most remarkable memory. He could repeat word for word the speeches of the great orators which he had read and passages from authors unknown to others than scholars like himself. He rarely erred in a quotation and one might have said of him, as Lord Melbourne is credited with having said of Macaulay, "I wish I were as cock-sure of any one thing as he is of everything."

AN example of Mr. Blaine's habit of continued, uninterrupted labor was furnished in the early part of the Behring Sea correspondence. He became intensely absorbed in carrying on this correspondence, and would retire to his room, where he worked with law books, diplomatic correspondence and papers piled up around him. He would start in after breakfast, and sometimes would work on steadily without rest or food until 9 or 10 o'clock. Then he would be too fatigued to eat, and the next morning would make up for it. These fits of labor would use him up for a week.

FIVE kegs of blasting powder exploded in the Star coal mine at Crooksville, Ohio, and Charles Koentz and John Cavenier were fatally injured, and James Young, who was standing in the mouth of the mine at the time of the explosion, was blown fifty feet and severely burned.

THE VERDICT IS RATIFIED.

Cleveland and Stevenson Can Now Be Inaugurated.

A Ceremony Which Attracted An Enormous Crowd to the Capitol.

Grover Cleveland, of New York, and Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, were officially announced to have been elected President and Vice-President of the United States. Although the country at large was pretty well satisfied by noon on the 9th of last November that these gentlemen had been chosen for the two offices named, their election was not constitutionally announced until 1 o'clock Wednesday. At that hour the House and Senate met in joint session to exercise the highest function of Congress, that of counting the electoral vote of the several States and certifying to the election of a President and Vice-President.

LADIES CROWD THE FLOOR.

Coming, as it does, only once in four years, the ceremony always excites interest. While the proceedings are most simple and routine in their character there is something about them that always attracts a big crowd. Three hours before the joint session was to be held men and women came flocking to the Capitol in order to secure advantageous seats in the public galleries. When the House met at 11 o'clock there was not standing room left except in the reserved and press galleries. Cards of admission had been issued by the members for the reserved galleries but, as is usual on such occasions, there were about twice as many tickets distributed as there were seats for the holders.

In consequence of this a rather unusual scene was presented on the floor of the House. By resolution it was ordered that ladies holding gallery tickets and who could not find admission, and the ladies of the families of Senators and members should be admitted to the floor. Within five minutes after the passage of the resolution every space except that reserved for the Senators was occupied by fine dressed women and many pretty children. Several of the Congressmen surrounded themselves with their wives and children and gave the occasion the appearance of a big family affair.

THE SENATE ARRIVES.

At 12:55 o'clock Doorkeeper Turner, of the House announced:—

"The Vice-President and the United States Senate," and all eyes were turned to the main entrance to catch a glimpse of the only really unique feature of the occasion. This was the venerable Captain Bassett, whose function it has been for more than half a century to assist at the counting of the electoral vote. Past three score and ten, he has been in the employ of the Senate for sixty-one years, and assisted at every ceremony similar to that of to-day since Martin Van Buren was elected. The old servitor has been quite ill this Winter and showed the effects in his slow step and white cheek. He entered attended by a squad of Capitol police. The two boxes containing the electoral votes were carried on either side by means of a broad strap thrown over the old gentleman's shoulders. His partially bald head was protected from draughts by a silken cap which hid much of the glory of the Captain's snow-white hair, and gave to him a strange appearance.

COMPUTING THE RETURNS.

After Captain Bassett had deposited his valuable burden at the Speaker's desk, and unlocked the boxes, routine proceedings began. They were very interesting, being the announcement of the vote of each State by one of the tellers. There was, however, an air of dignity about the whole proceeding which was disturbed twice by applause. The first time this occurred was when the vote of Illinois was announced for Cleveland and Stevenson. It was promptly checked by Vice-President Morton and was not repeated until the final announcement, when there was hand-clapping among several of the members, but which was not joined in generally by the audience.

The ceremonies attending the counting of the vote are prescribed by a joint resolution reported by Senator Hoar in 1888, and which has been made applicable to all succeeding elections and has been incorporated in the supplementary revised statutes.

THE TELLERS.

Vice-President Morton some days since appointed as tellers on behalf of the Senate for this important ceremony, Mr. Hale, of Maine, and Mr. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

At the last electoral count the tellers for the Senate were Mr. Manderson, of Nebraska the president pro tem. of the Senate, and Mr. Harris of Tennessee, the Democratic Nestor of that body. Speaker Crisp appointed Judge Chipman, of Michigan, and Henry Cabot Lodge (Senator-elect from Massachusetts) as the House tellers. Four years ago the corresponding officials were Mr. Ermentrout, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Baker, of New York.

The actual ceremonies were nearly the same as four years ago, with a slight difference in personnel. The members of the upper chamber were, of course, received by the House with becoming respect. The Vice-President ascended the Speaker's platform and took his seat at the right hand of Speaker Crisp, the Senators ranging themselves in the places assigned to them on the right of the hall.

After the last certificate had been read and the results footed up the Vice-President made the customary announcement that Grover Cleveland, of the State of New York, was elected President of the United States, and that Adlai Stevenson was elected Vice-President of the United States, each for the term beginning March 4, 1893, and that to this result would be entered together with a list of the votes on the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

WORK AND WORKERS.

A large meeting of representatives of the different railway brotherhoods were held at Lehighton, Pa. The question of federation was discussed, but no action was taken.

THE Schuylkill Coal Exchange issued a circular fixing the wages of miners of that region for the last two weeks of January and first two weeks of February at five per cent. above the $2 50 basis.

THERE was no trouble at Dunkirk, New York, growing out of the strike in the Brooks Locomotive Works and no troops were sent there. It is said that the strike is broken many of the old men having returned to work.

A NEW wage scale was posted at the Edgar Thompson Steel Works, of the Carnegie Company, at Braddock, Penna. It reduces the wages of all employes in the converting and blooming department, about 500 in number.

THERE is great excitement in McKeesport, Penna., over the striking of a natural gas well in the heart of the city. The well has a steadily increasing pressure, great enough, it is calculated, to supply the entire town. The gas was struck at the depth of 2,200 feet.

THE striking boiler makers in the Chicago and Alton shops at Bloomington, Ill., have surrendered unconditionally and applied individually for reinstatement. Only one-half of them obtained work, the places of the rest having been filled some time ago.

THE steamer China, from China and Japan brings news that the Koreans in Jensen mobbed the Chinese consulate.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

IT is likely that the Penrose bill for the abolition of the Public Buildings Commission will pass third reading in the Senate and be sent to the House before the end of next week.

F. V. Rockafellow and Co., a well known banking house of Wilkes-Barre, was forced to close its doors.

THE mysterious death of W. H. Eby, a hotelkeeper at Shamokin, is being investigated by the authorities.

GEO. E. WARD, a brother-in-law of President Duss, of the Economite Society, is about to ask the appointment of a receiver.

Wellington Bertolette succeeds G. D. Whitcomb as superintendent of the main line division of the Reading Railroad.

A NUMBER of citizens have filed with the auditors of Blair County, charges of extravagance on the part of the Poor Directors and have asked for an investigation.

THE defense in the case of Jack Clifford, one of the Homestead rioters on trial for riot and murder, in their evidence endeavored to prove an alibi for Clifford, and also a justification for the rioting and killing of the Pinkertons, but Judge Stowe refused to allow evidence tending toward the latter position to be given.

JUDGE CLAYTON, of Delaware County, refused to grant the injunction asked for by the city of Chester to prevent the city of Philadelphia from constructing the proposed quarantine station at Tinicum Island.

THE City Solicitor of Reading was authorized to proceed against ex-Treasurer Obold and his bondsmen to recover the amount of the treasury deficiency. He will also proceed against delinquent tax-payers.

THREE desperate inmates scaled the walls and escaped from the Industrial Reformatory at Huntingdon.

A VERDICT of not guilty was returned in the trial of Jacob Clifford at Pittsburg for riot and murder.

THE Fow bill, forbidding the sale or manufacture of cigarettes in the State passed the lower house of the Legislature almost unanimously.

A LARGE number of the Reading collieries in Schuylkill County resumed operations after a stand still of two months.

A locomotive struck a trolley car at Allentown. One passenger was slightly injured.

Two more deaths from scarlet fever occurred at Bully, in Berks County.

CONSTABLE STILL of York, acting on the authority of the County Commissioners prevented the employees of the street railway company from laying "T" rails on the county bridge.

AT a meeting of the Scranton Poor Directors, charges were made against the superintendent of the Almshouse.

THE Northampton County Commissioners met at Easton and fixed the tax rate at 28 cents on the $100.

THE miners and laborers employed by the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company to the number of 12,000 in the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys has been put on eight hours a day.

Two lots, each 60 240 feet, have been donated to Dickinson College, Carlisle, by two Pittsburg ladies, Mrs. Spring and Miss Denny.

A COAL combine, to control all the soft coal in Western Pennsylvania, is being formed in Pittsburg.

JAS. SULLIVAN and Martin Kearney, miners living near Wilkes-Barre, were poisoned, it is believed, at a polish wedding and one of them was afterwards found dead by the railroad track. There is a suspicion that he was murdered.

THE detailed annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs was made public.

AT the Republican nominating convention at Coatesville, the local Council Junior Order of American Mechanics secured control of the body. It proclaimed its purpose to get control of the city offices.

FREIGHT and coal cars were demolished and Engineer Andrew Hintel killed in a wreck on the Jefferson branch of the Erie Railroad near Nineveh.

CABLE SPARKS.

THE Westminster Gazette is a new venture in London journalism.

GREAT BRITAIN'S reply in the Bering sea case has been sent to Washington.

THE bank troubles in Rome indicate that there will be startling developments.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON, it is said, has been granted a divorce from his wife.

THE Chevalier Anton von Schmerling, Austrian statesman, was stricken with paralysis.

A GREAT coal strike is impending in South Wales. Journeymen bakers are on a strike in Marseilles.

THE Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was received with royal honors by the English in Calcutta.

THE reception given James Egan in Limerick was the most remarkable demonstration yet made in his honor.

IT is understood that arms will be shipped from New York to aid the revolutionary movement in Hayti.

DEROULEDE and Pichon, of the French Chamber of Deputies, fought a duel with swords. Pichon was wounded.

THE Parliament of Great Britain opened. The Queen's speech was read. Speeches were also made by Gladstone, Salisbury and Balfour.

VICTIMS of hunger and privation gathered on Tower Hill, London, so as to attract the attention of Parliament, but were dispersed by the police.

A SEVERE earthquake visited Stromboli, in the Mediterranean. The island of Zante was also shaken by earthquakes and a number of persons were killed.

THE French cabinet has prepared a bill providing for the punishment of persons who circulate unfounded rumors regarding the safety of financial institutions.

THE British ship Gladstone rescued twelve survivors of the crew of the German ship Felix Mendelssohn. The American ship Robert L. Belknap, from Yokohama for New York, was lost at sea, but all on board are supposed to have been saved.

THE famous great ocean tubular pier at Long Branch, N. J., is to be torn down and the material will be sold for old iron. The pier was erected in 1878 by a company of which the Lelands and the late ex-Judge Fitch of New York held the most of the stock. Its original cost was about $125,000.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE cholera is spreading still in Germany.

THE anthracite coal tonnage of 1892 was 41,466,688 tons.

THE Hudson River ice crop is estimated at 4,000,000 tons.

THE bean crop in California in 1892 was 76,594,500 pounds.

THE cold weather did not damage the orange crop in Florida.

RABBITS are becoming a serious nuisance in some parts of Kansas.

THERE were forty duels in France last year and but two deaths resulted.

AN opportunity will be given Australians to furnish meat for the British army.

THE postal appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1894, is nearly $84,000,000.

THE Hawaiian Queen was about to flood her country with small coin when she was deposed.

FREE coal bureaus were opened during the cold weather in St. Louis, Chicago and other Western cities.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad is said to have arrangements about completed for a route to the Pacific Coast.

THE Dominion of Canada estimates for the ensuing year contain appropriations of $4,330,300 for canals.

A COLONY of Bohemians from Northern Missouri have bought 17,000 acres of land near Victoria, Texas.

OVER 16,000 people in Washington City had to apply to the charitable for help during the late cold snap.

RUSSIAN troops are being sent into Russian Poland in great numbers, and quartered along the frontier.

CHOLERA is feared more in Europe than war. The disease is expected to do terrible work the coming summer.

IT costs about $12,000 to get the votes of the electoral college brought to Washington from the forty-four States.

SENTIMENT in Administration circles in Washington is said to be decidedly in favor of the annexation of Hawaii, but without undue haste.

OCEAN freights between North and South America are at the lowest point ever known; many ocean tramp steamers are unable to obtain cargoes.

THE record of accidents in and around Boston, Mass., caused by electric street cars in 1892 shows that ten persons were killed and 265 injured.

THE naval vessels now in process of construction at various ship yards in the United States are estimated to cost $53,000,000, and merchant vessels building are valued at $4,560,000.

KATAHDIN is the name Secretary Tracy bestowed on the new battle ram built at Bath, Me., on plans suggested by Rear Admiral Ammen. The vessel takes its name from Mount Katahdin, Maine's greatest mountain.

A DESPATCH from Christiana says a cabinet crisis is again imminent on account of the agitation for a separate consular service for Norway.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.

FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 75	@ $	5 00
High Grade Extra	4 00		4 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73½		77
CORN—No. 2 White	53		53
Yellow	53		53
Ear Yellow per bri	2 70		2 75
OATS—Southern & Penn.	38		42
Western White	39		42
Mixed	37		38½
RYE—No. 2	58		63
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	14 50		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	11 00		11 50
Wheat Blocks	6 50		7 00
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00

CANNED GOODS.

TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	$ 1 00	@ $	1 10
No. 2	82½		85
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 40
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 10
Moist			1 00

HIDES.

CITY STEERS	$ 7½	@ $	8
City Cows	4½		4¾
Southern No. 2	4		4¼

POTATOES & VEGETABLES.

POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 88	@ $	90
Va. Yellow	3 50		3 75
Yams	2 00		2 25
ONIONS	95		1 05

PROVISIONS.

HOGS PRODUCTS—shlds.	10½	@ $	10¾
Clear ribsides	11		11½
Bacon sides	13		13¾
Hams	15		15¾
Mess Pork, per bar			19 50
LARD—Crude			11¾
Best refined			13

BUTTER.

BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 30	@ $	31
Under fine	25		28
Roll	23		24

CHEESE.

CHEESE—N. Y. Factory	$ 12½	@ $	12
N. Y. flats	13		13¾
Skim Cheese	8		11

EGGS.

EGGS—State	$ 36	@ $	37
North Carolina	34		35

POULTRY.

CHICKENS—Hens	$ 11	@ $	12
Turkeys	13		15
Ducks, per lb	14		15

TOBACCO.

TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@ $	1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00

LIVE STOCK.

BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 5 25	@ $	5 50
Good to Fair	4 75		5 00
SHEEP	3 00		6 00
Hogs	6 25		7 25

FURS AND SKINS.

MUSKRAT	$ 10	@ $	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 2 00	@ $	3 10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80¾		80¾
RYE—Western	57		58
CORN—No. 2	53¼		54
OATS—No. 2	38		38¾
BUTTER—State	10		29
EGGS—State	33		33
CHEESE—State	10		12

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@ $	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	77		77¾
CORN—No. 2	51¾		51¾
OATS—No 2	41¾		41¾
BUTTER—State	29		30
EGGS—Penn. fst	35		36

THE OLD WIFE.

By the bed the old man, waiting, sat in vigil
sad and tender,
Where his aged wife lay dying; and the twi-
light shadows brown
Slowly from the wall and window chased the
sunset's golden splendor
Going down.

"It is night!" she whispered, waking, (for her
spirit seemed to hover
Lost between the next world's sunrise and the
bedtime cares of this),
And the old man, weak and tearful, trembling
as he bent above her
Answered, "Yes."

"Are the children in!" she asked him. Could
he tell her? All the treasures
Of their household lay in silence many years
beneath the snow;
But her heart was with them living, back
among her toils and pleasures.
Long ago.

And again she called at dew-fall, in the swee
old summer weather,
"Where is little Charlie, father? Frank and
Robert—have they come?"
"They are safe," the old man faltered—"all
the children are together,
Safe at home."

Then he murmured gentle soothings, but his
grief grew strong and stronger,
Till it choked and stilled him as he held and
kissed her wrinkled hand,
For her soul, far out of hearing, could his
fondest words no longer
Understand.

Still the pale lips stammered questions, lulla-
bies, and broken verses,
Nursery prattle—all the language of a moth-
er's loving heeds,
While the midnight round the mourner, left
to sorrow's bitter mercies,
Wrapped its weeds.

There was stillness on the pillow—and the old
man listened lonely—
Till they led him from the chamber, with the
burden on his breast,
For the wife of seventy years, his manhood's
early love and only,
Lay at rest.

"Fare you well," he sobbed, "my Sarah; you
will meet the babes before me;
'Tis a little while, for neither can the parting
long abide,
And you'll come and call me soon, I know—
and heaven will restore me
To your side."

—[Brandon Banner.

A REGISTERED LETTER.

(FROM THE FRENCH.)

"A wild night, Marcaille," said the postmistress to the letter-carrier who had just come in.

"Wild, indeed, Madame Lefevre," replied Marcaille, "'twill be bad going to the midnight mass."

As he spoke, he shook out his old cloak all white with snow, while the postmistress sorted the letters.

"There! that is done," she said. "But warm yourself before you start out."

Marcaille threw down his leather bag black and shiny in spots, and came close to the roaring stove.

He was a little, wiry, tough-looking man. His face, browned by sun and wind, was as wrinkled as an old apple. His nose was a thought too red, his eyes sparkled, his mouth was smiling; it was a good face that called forth friendly words and cordial handgrasps. His mustache had a military ferocity, and on his blue blouse with its red collar a worn scrap of yellow and green ribbon told all his past—drawn in the draft, seven years of service, re-enlisted, petty officer, wounded at Alma, wounded at Solferino, honorably discharged. Then Marcaille had been given the place of postman on the Champaghole route—400 francs a year, pension of 100 francs, making a total of 500 francs.

And for ten years, for 500 francs, Marcaille made twice a day, morning and evening, his round—Cize, Philemoine, le Vaudoux, Chatelneuf, Maisonneuve and Siane, a circuit of seven leagues in all weathers. With his 500 francs he took care of a wife and four children; the eldest was six.

But Marcaille had acquired the bad habit of a little "taste," as he called it. In every village he had old acquaintances, almost friends. In every house he found, in exchange for the letter he brought, a glass of wine, that seemed to him to put strength into his heart and his legs. His nose grew a little redder; it even happened once that he had lost a letter, not a very important one fortunately, but it might have taught him a lesson.

"Here they are, Marcaille," said Madame Lefevre, "two letters for Cize, one for Pillemoine, one for le Vaudioux—nothing for Chatelneuf."

"That's good," said Marcaille. That "nothing for Chatelnauf" spared him a league and a half of rough walking.

"For Siane," went on Madame Lefevre; "pay attention! A registered letter."

"It is not the first."

"No, but——" and Madame held up a great envelope, bristling with stamps and notices, beside which spread out, like blots of blood, five enormous red seals.

"That's worth caring for," said Marcaille, laughing. "Whose is it?"

"For monsieur, the Mayor."

"Well, it will go through his hands, never fear."

"Not any more than through yours," said madame.

"No, but more of it will stick to his."

With this philosophic reflection, Marcaille dropped the letter into his leather bag, which he buckled carefully. He put on his cloak and opened the door.

"And above all," cried madame after him, "don't begin Christmas eve too soon!"

"Don't be afraid!" and Marcaille was in a moment out of sight.

The cold pinched sharply; the piercing wind blew up little whirlpools of fine, dry snow. Marcaille jogged along briskly, muttering:

"Not much Christmas! A mouthful for six and a glass of water! But, after all, there are those who have nothing."

Hullo, Marcaille!" cried suddenly a rough voice.

Marcaille turned.

"A glass of wine?" said the voice.

"Hum," grumbled Marcaille to himself, "attention, registered letter!" Then, aloud, "I'm late now; no, thank you!"

The window of the "Pineapple" public house, which had opened, closed again, and Marcaille, proud of the victory over himself, went whistling out of the village.

This was indeed courage. To refuse a glass of wine in such weather, when he had still three good leagues up the mountain before him. But how light he felt when he proudly resumed his journey. He felt light, but his bag seemed heavier than ever. Never had it weighed so upon his shoulders.

"This rascally bag," he grumbled. "It is that letter. What can be in it? If it should be bank-notes, judged by the weight, there should be a fortune. This rascally bag!"

And still grumbling, "The rascally bag!" and whistling at intervals, he went down toward Pillemoine. Below him stretched the valley, lost in the shadow, dotted here and there with lights, for the night was almost black. But he knew every village and every house, and in the blackness he recognized far away the house of the ironmaster, with every window lighted up. The joyous scene

"Yes, yes," murmured Marcaille. "There are some lucky people in the world. They have money, all they want, and with money one can do anything. Just get a little and it's like a snowball, it rolls up bigger and bigger. Some have all and others have none. There they are by the fire, and I, out here in the snow. And what they spend for their amusement to-night I couldn't earn in a year. And yet they say God is just!"

Why did these ideas come to him? He had never envied any one. Why then did he stop and gaze fiercely at the lights shining below him?

He shook himself together.

"Forward, Marcaille," he cried, "forward, march."

But the wind whistled and moaned in the pine trees like a crying baby, and Marcaille passing in thought from the ironmaster's house to his own, saw his four little ones gathered around their mother, by a scanty fire of fagots; he saw them searching in the cupboard for a forgotten bread-crust; he saw them going to sleep, all four on the same little wretched straw mattress. Oh! poverty, poverty, it is hard! And to think that right here, in his bag——

"Registered letter!" he thought. "If it should be bank bills! Imbecile! It is for the Mayor. It comes from the prefecture. It is probably only papers and they register it and put on these big seals for a grand effect. Yes, but—if it should be bank bills!"

His face flushed red at the thought that had crossed his mind. "I haven't drunk anything either," he murmured, with a shudder.

He entered Pillemoine. At the door of a peasant's house he knocked. A window opened.

"Oh! It is Marcaille. Come in!"

He went in.

"What ails you?" asked the man. "You're pale. Have a glass of wine."

"No, no, thanks," said Marcaille, in a dull voice. In rebuckling his bag he had felt the registered letter brush the tips of his fingers.

The man had taken a glass, he held the bottle all ready to pour.

"No," repeated Marcaille. And without another word he hurried out. The ends of his fingers seemed to burn at the remembrance of the red seals. Bank bills, as many as there were there, how many things one could buy with them!

He began to whistle, his breath failed him and he felt his legs tremble beneath him. Without intending to, without wishing to, he had unbuckled the bag, he had taken out the letter and in the half-light reflected from the snow he saw, like drops of blood, the five great red seals.

Quickly he took the letter and felt it carefully to find out its secret. But the envelope was thick and hard; the paper crackled under his fingers with a little dry noise that sounded formidably loud, while the night wind whistled in his ears:

"Thief! thief! thief!"

"Who said Marcaille was a thief?" he cried, with a fierce gesture. Then, seeing that he was alone, he came to himself and fell at the side of the road, crouching, his head in his hands, and murmuring:

"This is frightful! But I have drunk nothing."

Slowly he re-opened the leather bag and slipped in the letter; slowly he rose; slowly still he crossed the road. It seemed as if an implacable, invisible hand held him fast to this spot from which he would have hurried away. The road to Siane was straight before him; a half hour more and he should have finished his round, the letter would be given to the Mayor and he would be safe.

Then he put the letter back in the bag with an angry gesture, and marched on with a measured step, striking with his heel and counting as he used to do in the regiment when the march was long, "One, two; one, two."

The regiment! Ah! how far away it was at that time. How poor they seemed to him now, the brave joys of the soldier, which had made his heart beat for fourteen years. What a fool he was to enlist! Fighting in the field, hard fare in the camp, suffering in the ambulance. His medal! Great things indeed. A bit of ribbon on his blouse. How much better he would have done to start out, like his brother, to seek his fortune.

"It was by this road he went," thought Marcaille, as he started across the great road to Geneva, whose white length to his right stretched along by the forest of Siane, "by this road."

That long white road, he had only to travel along it—and he stopped.

"The frontier," he thought, "is quite near. Ten leagues, what is that? Taking time to go for the wife and babies, one could be there to-morrow morning. And once there, one is safe. The Mayor is not expecting this letter. If people missed us to-morrow, they would think something had happened to me in the night, that I had fallen into a hole or something, and that my wife was looking for me. Suspect me? Oh! no. Marcaille is an honest man, an honest man!"

The sweat stood on his brow. Panting, with his eyes fixed on that white line which lost itself in the night, he repeated in a low voice, "An honest man."

His hand slipped under his cloak, unbuckled the leather bag, and trembled as it touched the five red seals.

"Yes; but if I were wrong," he muttered; "if there were only papers in it."

"Come, Marcaille," he cried, "on with you!"

But no, he remained there motionless on that cursed road that led to the frontier. And for the third time, carried away by irresistible temptation, he drew from the bag the registered letter, saying:

"I must know what is in it."

Very cheerfully with the point of his knife he raised one corner of the envelope enough to slip in his finger, and draw up one of the papers it contained. The task was a delicate one, he must go slowly, very slowly, in order to tear nothing. If it were only papers!

The night-wind whistled in his ears, "Thief! thief! thief!"

But he did not hear it. He thought only of one thing, to know what was in that letter. He had only one fear, of not succeeding or of deceiving himself. At last he got hold of a corner of the inclosure. He took a match, lit it, and by its light saw—a bank note.

It was really bank notes. His head swam. The envelope was heavy, the sum must be enormous. He was about to tear it open to count it, but again he stopped.

"Let me see, let me see," he thought, "I need not hurry. I must plan out everything. A trifle spoils all sometimes. I will go home. I will tell Genevieve that we are going away. She will begin to ask questions. She will want to know everything. Bah! I will make up a story. I will tell her but she will not believe me. Would she consent? Yes, yes, she must. To be rich, isn't that before everything? Are there not hundreds and thousands whom all the world bows down to, who begun just this way? Not to be caught, that is all. We will put the babies into the little cart. By daybreak we will be at the frontier. The gendarmes? Well, don't the gendarmes know me? Don't they know that Marcaille is an honest man?"

He folded the registered letter, and instead of replacing it in the leather bag, slipped it into his pocket. It was his. Then with a strident voice he cried out, "Forward, Marcaille, forward! you are a rich man."

But he had hardly taken a step forward when his voice died in his throat. Behind him on the road he had just left, he heard voices, clear and piercing. It was like the indistinct murmur of a crowd.

"Christmas?" cried the voices.

"Thief?" replied the sombre depths of the forest.

Terrified, he tried to leave the voices behind him, running faster and still faster. And then a dizziness seized him. He knew not why he ran. Some one was after him, that was all. But who? His conscience or the gendarmes, he knew not which. Where was the danger? Everywhere.

In the shadows, to the right and to the left, he saw everywhere vague forms which followed him; the branches bent low over his head like arms to stop him. Terror at all these strange visions strangled him. Wildly he ran along, the blood throbbing in his temples; then suddenly fell heavily in a dead faint.

* * * * * *

When he came to himself, he was lying before the fire in his own room. Genevieve and the children were kneeling crying around him. He did not see them. The people of Siane, who, coming from the midnight mass, had found him, were there also. He did not see them.

"The letter! the letter!" he cried. With one bound he sprang to the leather bag, which had been thrown on the ground in a corner. It was empty.

"The letter! the letter!" he cried. Then he remembered, and drawing from his pocket the big envelope with the five red seals—still unbroken—he rushed out like a madman straight to the Mayor's.

"A registered letter!" he cried.

"Oh! indeed," said the Mayor, laughing, "What a state you are in. One would think you had come to ask pardon for a condemned criminal."

"Well they might," said Marcaille, "But take the letter first. It is a little soiled—I fell down—I—I"

His lie strangled him.

"A drop too much," said the Mayor.

"No, I had drunk nothing," said Marcaille quietly, "and it is just for that reason that I have brought you my resignation."

The Mayor had broken the seals, examined the bank notes and glanced over the accompanying letter.

"Your resignation?" said he. "Well, I should think so—I can understand that."

"Ah! you know——"

"I know you are rich, my good fellow."

Was this a joke? or had the Mayor in some way looked into his conscience and read the whole story? Marcaille became pale at the thought.

"Rich?" he murmured.

"Why, yes, there is no doubt about that. This letter tells me of the death of your brother, Jean Marcaille, who died at Toulouse, where he resided, on the 8th of this present month. According to his last wishes all he possessed has been disposed of by Michael Dulac, notary of that city, who sends to me the amount of twenty-four thousand francs, which I am instructed to turn over to you."

"Ah!" said Marcaille, overwhelmed, as he took mechanically into his hand the big envelope that the Mayor offered him, "Jean is dead, and I am rich?"

Then after a moment of silence, "it makes no difference," he murmured, so low that the Mayor could not hear him, "I should have been a thief, just the same."

Then turning he added, loud enough this time,—

"But I am still an honest man, thank God!"

"No one ever doubted it, Marcaille," said the Mayor. "But take my advice and be more careful. A glass of wine too much goes to your head, and you might fare worse another time."

"You are right, sir," said Marcaille, and he went off whistling, with his head in the air.

Was Marcaille an honest man? I should say, yes!

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

A Cranky Patient—Sure to Be a Fire—The Intrepid Baron—One Plate—Rather Hard, Etc., Etc.

A CRANKY PATIENT.

Docton (to patient)—I do not wish to frighten you, but if you have no objection I'd like to call in a couple of my brother physicians.

Irascible Patient—All right! If you need any assistance in murdering me, call in your accomplices.—[Texas Siftings.

SURE TO BE A FIRE.

"If you don't stop smoking in office hours you'll get fired, that's all," said Wagg to his bookkeeper.

"It that quite just to one who does his work faithfully?" asked the scribe.

"Certainly. When there is so much smoke there must be a fire."—[Harpers.

THE INTREPID BARON.

"Did you ever come face to face with a tiger when you were in India, baron?" asked the young woman.

"Once," returned the traveller.

"And did you kill it?"

"No, madam; I am too humane for that. I simply skinned him and let him go.—[Judge.

ONE PLATE.

"I'm going to give a dinner to my best friend to-night," said Mawson.

"Who is that?" asked Witherub.

"Myself," said Mawson.—[New York Sun.

RATHER HARD.

Miss Budd—Do you have "Mr." on your visiting cards?

Cholly (pleased) — Why — aw—yaas. Did you think I had a title?

Miss Budd—Yes. I thought it might be "Master."—[Vogue.

IMMATERIAL.

A fifteen-year-old girl, lopsided in appearance and engaged in chewing gum in a laborious fashion, came into a grocery, and checked the regular movements of her jaws just long enough to say indistinctly to the grocer, "Poun' tea."

"Eh? What do you want, and who is it for?" asked the grocer.

"Poun' tea, f' my mother," mumbled the girl, her jaws going again.

"A pound of tea, eh? Well, which kind do you want, black or green?"

"Um," said the girl, bringing her jaw to a sudden stop; "don't make no difference; maw, she's color-blind!"—[Youth's Companion.

THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

Lady—Are you sure this is genuine English breakfast tea?

Talented Clerk—Well, madam, I had some of that tea at supper last evening and I dreamed all night that I was falling off London Bridge.—[New York Weekly.

TIT FOR TAT.

"Senorita, will you favor me with the next quadrille?"

"Please ask mamma."

The young gentleman, after obtaining the worthy matron's consent, came back to the fair damsel and said:

"And now, perhaps, it would be as well if you went also to ask my papa's permission."

SPEAK GENTLY OF THE ERRING.

She—What do you think of the heroine of Harry de Reiters new story?

He—An abominable caricature of the American girl! I wonder how he put upon the public such a shallow, vain, ostentatious woman as a type! And I wonder where he found his model.

She—Mr. de Reiter says he studied me for that character.

VERY APPROPRIATE.

"George, this is the night of the ball; don't you remember?"

"Can't help it. I'm sick and can't go."

"But, George, don't be stupid. This is to be a ball for the benefit of a hospital."

ONLY A MATTER OF ENDURANCE.

They were climbing the stairs towards the linen department, and one of them sighed wearily and said:

"I am so tired. I feel as if I should die."

To which her companion in an attempt to be philosophical replied:

"Well, we'll all die sometime, if we live long enough."—[New York World.

GOOD ADVICE.

May—Is Mr. Foster as attentive as ever to you?

Edith—Yes, but he's a perfect riddle.

May—Hadn't you better give him up, then?

AN INCORRUPTIBLE WITNESS.

Judge—So the prisoner tried to induce you not to give testimony. Tell me, now, how he proposed to close your mouth.

Witness—With two pair of old trousers and three tattered shirts.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

SWEETS TO THE SWEET.

Mother (to her child, who has just had some sweets given her by a fellow passenger)—What do you say to the gentleman, Mabel?

Mabel—Have you got any more, please?—[Punch.

HER EXCUSE.

He—So you have been dancing with that cad, Flashpot, while I've been to get your ice!

She—Well, dear, I thought I would get warmed up so as to enjoy the ice.—[Judy.

HARMONY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Mrs. Brace—Do you and your husband ever disagree?

Mrs. Chace—No, indeed! At least my husband never does.—[Puck.

NATURE AGAINST HIM.

"You have been walking about this great city for six weeks and haven't found work?" said the kind woman feelingly.

"Yes'm," replied the seedy man in the kitchen, his mouth closing over a wedge of pie. "That's right."

"You are willing to work, I dare say?"

"Willin,' mum? I'd work my laigs off ef I could git a chance. Jest a leetle more cream in the cawfy. Thanky."

"And you would do any kind of honorable work, I presume?"

"Yes'm, anything that's in my line. I b'leeve in every man stickin' to his parfession."

"May I ask what your profession is?"

"I'm an inventor, mum."

"An inventor?"

"Yes'm," reaching for a doughnut, "inventor of a new process fur curin' sunstrokes."—[Chicago Tribune.

A WIDEAWAKE RELATIVE.

Niece—It's a pity, uncle, you visited us to-day when we've only got pork for dinner. Now, if you were here to-morrow, I could give you a fine dish of hare or venison.

Uncle—All right, my dear. I'll prolong my visit until the day after to-morrow.—[Fliegende Blaetter.

HE KNEW BINGLEY.

Watts—Pretty good story Bingley told this afternoon.

Potts—Yes. Too good to be new.—[Indianapolis Journal.

WILLING TO WAIT.

Student—I want you to measure me for a pair of boots, but I haven't any money just at present.

Shoemaker—Oh! that doesn't matter. I can wait.

Student (delighted)—Really?

Shoemaker—To be sure; we will then make the shoes next month!—[Drake's Magazine.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

First Boy—Say! our cat was sick again to-day.

Second Boy (gleefully)—Was she?

First Boy—Yes, she was; an' if your mother don't stop puttin' poison meat in her closet, I'll tell the Cruelty to Animals man on 'er.

DEPENDS ON THE BOY.

A boy one day last week called on a Jefferson avenue merchant concerning a place.

"I want an office boy," he said in reply, "if I can get the right kind of a one. Do you want a job!

"Yes sir," responded the boy, "but before I take it I'd like to know if there is any chance of promotion."

"Well," said the merchant thoughtfully, "that depends on the boy. The last one we had here owned the whole place before he had been with us sixty days."—[Detroit Free Press.

A CASE OF PIG.

How the Eloquent Counsel for the Defense Got His Pay.

A Washington lawyer of considerable prominence relates an amusing story incidental to the first criminal case in which he was retained by the defense. He was then practising in a small town not far from Washington and the case was that of a local character who had purloined a fat porker, the property of his neighbor.

At first matters looked bad for the accused during the trial, but Mr. L., the lawyer, was most eloquent in his defense. His speech abounded in rhetorical flowers and figures. At times he was even pathetic to such a degree that tears dimmed the eyes of the jury, while the prisoner wept most copiously. The final outburst of his eloquence brought everything around to a climax of triumph, the jury delivering the verdict of not guilty without leaving their seats, although the evidence of the prosecution tended to show a most conclusive guilt.

The released man was most profuse in his words of gratitude, calling Mr. L. his preserver, the champion of his honor, his liberty and all that life held dear to him.

Mr. L. acknowledged with becoming modesty his flood of thanks, but at last seeing no end in sight of these extravagances began to hint that a financial acknowledgment would be more in order.

"To be sure, to be sure," exclaimed the client, eagerly, "I won't forget about that, and pay you handsomely, too. Say, Mr. L., you be in your office to-night at 12 and I'll come around and fix things all right."

"Twelve o'clock!" said the lawyer in astonishment. "Bless me! Why do you set that late hour?"

"Never you mind, sir," returned he, "never you mind; I mean to pay you, and pay you well. Don't forget; 12 o'clock, sure."

Lawyer and client departed their respective ways. That night Mr. L. sat in his small office awaiting the coming of the man whose reputation he had cleared. There was a hushed commotion in the rear of his establishment promptly at midnight, then a muffled knock at the door. Mr. L. answered it.

"Sh!" whispered the client, hoarsely, "here I am."

"But why do you make such a secret of it?" asked the lawyer.

"Not too loud," was the answer. "Didn't I say I'd pay you handsomely?"

"You did, indeed."

"Well, I mean to keep my word. Mr. L., here it is. I brought you the pig!"

And there, in the grimness of the midnight's weird show, stood several hundred pounds of stolen bacon, calmly awaiting the transfer of ownership.—[Washington Herald.

Flowers for the Sick.

"Flowers for the sick" is a recognized department in a florist's business. Society, which would be burdened to pass a little time with an invalid friend, metes out its obligation with a drive to the flower market. "I can always tell," said a florist, recently, "whether a customer is interested in the sick person for whom he orders flowers, or is merely returning some obligation or paying court for future favors. In the latter case a 'job lot,' as we call it—$2 or $3 worth without regard to what they may be—is ordered in a moment. But in the former a care which must add to the enjoyment of the recipient is exercised, and a few choice, selected flowers, a potted plant of delicacy and real value, or something of that sort is selected. I have been sending a single rose daily for two weeks to the house of a sick girl and it costs the sender $1.50 every morning.—[New York Times.

Mr. Geo. W. Cook
Of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Like a Waterfall

Great Suffering

After the Grip

Tremendous Roaring in the Head—Pain in the Stomach.

"To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Two years ago I had a severe attack of the Grip, which left me in a terribly weak and debilitated condition. Last winter I had another attack and was again very badly off, my health nearly wrecked. My appetite was all gone, I had no strength, felt **tired all the time**, had disagreeable roaring noises in my head, like a waterfall. I had also severe headaches and

Severe Sinking Pains

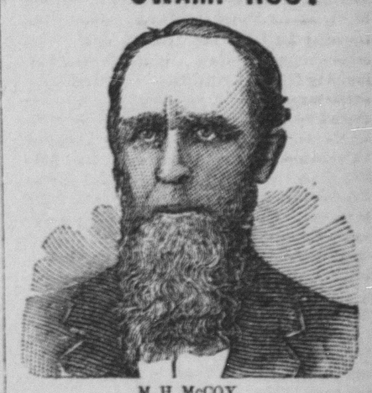
in my stomach. I took medicines without benefit, until, having heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I concluded to try it, and the result is very gratifying. All the disagreeable effects of the Grip are gone, I am free from pains and aches, and believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is surely curing my catarrh. I recommend it to all." GEO. W. COOK, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure Nausea, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness. Sold by all druggists.

Dr. Kilmer's

SWAMP-ROOT



M. H. McCOY,
Van Wert, Ohio.

Acted like Magic!

Suffered Years with Kidneys and Liver.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN!

Mr. McCoy is a wealthy and influential citizen of Van Wert, and a man known for miles around. See what he says:—

"For years I was a terrible sufferer with Kidney and Liver trouble, also **nervous prostration** and **poor health** in general. I was all run down and life a burden. I tried **physicians** and every available remedy, but **found no relief.** Was induced to give Swamp-Root a trial, which acted like magic, and to-day I am **entirely cured** and as good a man as ever. It is without question the **greatest remedy** in the world. Any one in doubt of this statement can address me below."

M. H. McCOY, Van Wert, Ohio.

SWAMP-ROOT

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if you are not benefited, Druggist will refund to you the price paid.

"Invalids' Guide to Health" free and thousands of Testimonials.

Consultation free.

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

At Druggists, 50c. and $1.00 Size.

"August Flower"

I had been troubled five months with Dyspepsia. I had a fullness after eating, and a heavy load in the pit of my stomach. Sometimes a deathly sickness would overtake me. I was working for Thomas McHenry, Druggist, Allegheny City, Pa., in whose employ I had been for seven years. I used August Flower for two weeks. I was relieved of all trouble. I can now eat things I dared not touch before. I have gained twenty pounds since my recovery. J. D. Cox, Allegheny, Pa.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies

—OR—

Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S

Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ROOT, BARK AND BLOSSOM

The Best Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Blood Remedy. Pains in Back and Limbs, Tired, Deprived Out, Nervous Feeling, Debility and Low Vitality Quickly Cured as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Rheumatism or Catarrh. Sample Free for Stamps.

AGENTS PAID WEEKLY SALARY.

$3 box two months' supply | | Sent by mail or at most druggists. 50c. " one month's supply | | stores. Try It and Be Well.

ROOT, BARK & BLOSSOM, Newark, N. J.

FRUIT TREES.

Largest and BEST Stock in United States. Planters and Dealers should get OUR PRICES before placing ORDERS. E. MOODY & SONS, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

BLAINE'S

Life. Agents wanted. Outfit, worth 50c., free. Best author. Cleveland Pub. Co., 367 Arcade, Cleveland, O.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald, Washington, D. C. 40-page book free.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. FEB. 16.

THE RACKET

I take my pen in hand to let U Kno that we just received about 2800 yards of Ribbon (to be exact 2801 yards.) Stop short, now, and think what a big lot of ribbon that is; and when we tell U that U can buy it for less than it cost to make, now stop short and think again, and if U are YYs, U will buy ribbon enough to last a year. Nuf ced.

6000 YARDS.

Won't cover the spring 'o '93 Ginghams, Percals, Prints and Dress Goods and trimmings that are already here and open for your inspection Racket Prices.

2838 yards of Embroidery and Laces, just in, at prices that knock the persimmons.

Kom and C the Racket now.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

——Mrs. Della Brumgard, of Lock Haven, is visiting at the home of Mr. Harry Kreamer.

——Mrs. D. J. Meyer and daughter Mame spent several days this week with friends in Rebersburg.

——Merchant Simon Harper has become well enough to go to the store again.

——Mr. Harry Kreamer spent Sunday in Rebersburg with his parents.

——Mr. Joseph Bitner and son Jacob, of Penn Hall, were among the callers at this office last week.

——Will Gfrerer and Will McClenahan returned home Saturday after a weeks' stay in Altoona.

——Mr. Cleve Dinges, of Williamsport, spent several days in Centre Hall last week.

——Miss Flora Murray, of Boalsburg, was a guest at the home of Mrs. M. A. Ross last week.

——Our esteemed friend, Jacob Neese, of Farmers Mills, gave us a pleasant call.

——John R. Lee, a jolly wholesouled gentleman of Tusseyville, was in town yesterday on business.

——Mr. F. P. Duck, of Madisonburg, was a caller at the REPORTER office, last week and put his label on to '94.

——Mr. Ed. Badger and John Rudy, of Mifflinburg, were in Centre Hall last week trimming buggy tops for W. W. Boob.

——Mrs. Michael Willow and Mrs. Amanda Spangler left on Tuesday morning for Glen Rock, for a visit with Mrs. Willows' daughter, Mrs. Rev. Curren.

——Ivy Bartges, of Penn Hall, was a caller at this office on Saturday. Mr. Bartges will make sale this spring on account of the death of his wife several months ago.

——Frank Ross, who has been taking a creamery course at State College, spent several days at his home last week. We understand Frank expects to take charge of the creamery at the College in a short time.

——Mrs. Philip Mersinger of Joliet, Ill., gave the REPORTER sanctum a call last week. Mrs. Mersinger is in visiting her mother at Potters Mills, Mrs. William McCormick, who is seriously ill. Mrs. Mersinger speaks of the thermometer being 30 degrees below zero out in Joliet lately. They are flourishing out there, which we are pleased to learn.

——Mr. and Mrs. Albert Mingle and two daughters, of Bellefonte, and Mr. and Mrs. I. O. Hoffer, of Philadelphia, of whose marriage we made mention in last weeks' issue, spent Tuesday afternoon in Centre Hall. Mr. Hoffer has many warm friends in this place, who were pleased with the opportunity of extending the hand of congratulation to the happy pair. May their life be a prosperous one.

——Mr. Frank Wieland, of Linden Hall, gave the REPORTER a call on Saturday, accompanied by his brother Simon Heilman, of near Lebanon. Simon, when a babe, pleased his aunt, Mrs. Heilman, who was childless, to such an extent, that she adopted him, and he has been in the Heilman family ever since, coming home occasionally to pay his real parents a visit. Simon has nine brothers and four sisters.

——Jonathan Gramley, the man who walked to the state of Illinois from this valley in the summer of 1839, when he was only nineteen years old; saw Chicago when it consisted of only three houses, and who escaped from being killed by the Indians on the shore of Lake Michigan, was a caller at this office on Monday. Mr. Gramley is sixty-three years old now. He has seen much of this world and had many adventures in his lifetime. —Sugar Valley *Journal*.

WATER ELECTION

BRIEF FACTS ABOUT AN EXCELLENT ENTERPRISE.

The Purchase of Water Works to be Voted on at the Coming Local Election.

The purchase of the water works by the boro is to be voted on at the coming local election, and will be vigorously fought for on one side without any contest so far as we can learn, on the other.

The company has founded such an admirable system of water works as to excite admiration abroad, pride at home, as well as jealousy. The company's system has furnished absolutely pure water, at prices below the average, and cheaper than in our sister towns, Bellefonte, Philipsburg, Lewisburg, Milton, Lewistown, York, or nine-tenths of the towns in the state.

The York water works has earned 18 to 25 per cent in dividends; the Philipsburg water works has earned 25 per cent, and some other places ranging from 15 to 30 per cent; our home company has earned from 6 to 9 per cent on its actual investment, which some who have risked no money in the works, think is too high.

The earnings of any well conducted business are far above this—merchants have 30 to 40, manufacturers as much as 300 per cent, your money in bank on time they allow you 3 per cent, and get for it 9 to 12 which is 200 to 300 per cent more than they give you—and so on. How is that compared with only 6 to 9?

The home company in the few cases of complaints brought before its board, has always reached a satisfactory understanding in every instance, the party aggrieved admitting that the company had been misrepresented. In a few instances in the past twenty years, where parties were influenced by evil disposed ones to go to law, they found themselves duped and in costs as a reward for listening to bad advice.

The company put fire plugs on every square, free, while in all other towns from $15 to $30 per plug must be paid annually by the borough to the water companies, for such plugs. Also planted free hydrants on the streets, but under the unfriendly teachings of the jealous, plugs and hydrants were nearly all maliciously destroyed, notwithstanding these conveniences for water prevented a number of fires that would have proven disastrous.

The present move is to have the property of the borough bonded, at 5 per cent interest, collect only tax enough to pay the interest and for the time being get a reduced water rent—but when the principal is due, we suppose then will come the rub. If the boro becomes the owner of water works, we trust they will be as economically managed as heretofore. Some seem to fear a job will be sought like in the pike matter and unnecessary expenditures, if so, the people would have to blame themselves for it in choosing boro authorities.

The editor of this paper was the principal founder of the present system and points to our water works with pride; the managers have dealt fairly with all and can at any time look back upon their doings conscious that they did their duty, and this will be the same as long as the works remain under their control.

The number of stockholders is abont thirty-five. Under the first, or old log system, the works broke down, and stock was about worthless, and the town was in a straight for water. No one offered to invest a dollar. Repeated appeals to the editor of the REPORTER, by citizens of the town, induced him to yield to their requests to take the works in hand and re-construct them. Not a dollar could any one be induced to risk. Finally the REPORTER took the risk, in the face of warnings from parties who had experience in water, that we would loose. We invested—and a fine system was the result, water always abundant, absolutely pure, a natural pressure that will throw it upon a three story house, and, without issuing or claiming any preferred stock, all the old, dead stock of our citizens was taken in on equal footing with Mr. Kurtz's, and in a few years the works proved a wise and admirable improvement, and then came the jealousy of those who wouldn't risk a cent. But thus it is.

We give this little history for the benefit of those not conversant with the facts, and whether the works go to the borough or remain as now, we shall always point to them with pride, and thank the managers for their fairness and the unselfish interest they lent to give our town something that is the envy of all other towns.

It was our fixed purpose to make the town a donation of ½ interest in the works, ultimately, — but a damaging conflagration a few years ago vetoes that pleasure.

——This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonre, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER, it gives you all the home news.

DIED IN ILLINOIS.

William Franklin Swartz a Former Centre County Boy Dies of Bright's Disease.

William Franklin Swartz, one of the most prominent young farmers of Stephenson county, Ill., died last Tuesday, at 5.15 p. m., from the effects of chronic Bright's disease, and the resulting complications. The funeral took place on Thursday last, under the direction of the J. R. Scroggs Lodge, No. 372, I. O. O. F., of Orangeville, Ill.

Mr. Swartz was born in Millheim, Centre county, Pa., on November 20, 1858, and was therefore 34 years, 2 months and 26 days old at the time of his death. He came to Illinois in the spring of 1879; was united in marriage to Miss Annie Belle Phibby on the 18th of August, 1881, and this union was blest with two daughters, who, with his loving wife are left to mourn their loss.

The deceased was a member of three different lodges and in the highest standing in each of them. In politics he was a true Democrat; being a member of the Farmers' Alliance, but he was no fusionist. In business he was very honorable and strictly honest. The home life of the deceased was a happy and pleasant one and his death has clouded a household in deep sorrow. Mr. Samuel Swartz, of Tusseyville, Dr. George Swartz, of Bellefonte, and Henry Swartz, of Millheim, were uncles of the deceased.

A CENTRE COUNTIAN.

Printers' Peculiarities.

A printer may have a bank and buoins and never be worth a cent; have caps and small caps and have neither wife nor children; others may run, but he gets along faster by setting. He may make impressions without eloquence and still tell the truth. Though others cannot stand and set, he can set standing, and do both at the same time; may use furniture and have no dwelling, may make and put away pi, yet never see nor eat a pie. A human being, he may be a rat at the same time; may handle a shooting iron, yet know aught of a gun, cannon or pistol. He may lay his form on the bed, yet be compelled to sleep on the floor; may use a dagger without shedding blood; from earth may handle stars; and he may have a sheep's foot and never be deformed.

A Good Example.

Woodsmen chopped down a tree near Picture Rocks, Lycoming county, and found in it a dozen squirrels and about two bushels of chestnuts and acorns stowed up for winter use by the lively little animals. Now surely these little animals must have some reasoning faculty to thus provide for their families, and know that winter cometh when no food is to be found outdoors and that it must be stored for the winter. They provide better than some men do, and never fail to lay in a store in the hollow of a tree, and they seem to know too how much to lay by.

Not Too Soon.

The stone crusher purchased some time ago by the supervisors of Potter township did much good service in the repairing of the public roads of the southern precinct, and this week the crusher was removed to this side and supervisor Bruss will at once begin to give this section a specimen of what roads should be. It is not a bit too soon, and he will have many blessings heaped upon him by those who have much hauling to do.

Debt of Other Counties.

The bonded indebtedness of Mifflin county is $95,500, while that of Snyder county is $122,300, and that of Huntingdon is up to the tune of $131,400. Centre county rears her head way above those of her sisters in that she is free of debt with a thousand or two in her pocket for spending money. In spite of all our wants we have much to be thankful for.

Snowed Chaff.

The McVeytown *Journal* says a curious phenomena, in connection with the late storm of snow and sleet, was the chaff that fell with the same. Where it came from, is a query. But that it fell can be vouched by several of our citizens who noticed it. It was an interesting topic for discussion, and several theories were advanced, but it is one of those mysteries of nature, which cannot be satisfactorily explained.

Had His Foot Burned.

Henry Miller, formerly a moulder in the foundry in this place, came to his home in Millheim from Williamsport, the other day to nurse a foot burned by molten metal.

Suffering from Rheumatism.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Alfred Hosterman, of Centre Hill, is laid up with a painful attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Jonas Condo, of Penn Hall, is quite ill, having been thus for some weeks, from lung trouble we are informed.

——Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

TAKE NOTICE LADIES.

Who Belong to the World's Fair Committee in Centre County.

The following article was received for publication by Mrs. W. F. Reeder, of Bellefonte, who is a member of the Ladie's World's Fair Committee from Centre county:

Mrs. J. Barry Colahan, Chairman of the Music Committee for Philadelphia county, has just given out for publication the following brief rules of the Board of Lady Managers about music in the Woman's Building during the Exposition:

A committee, called an Advisory Committee on Music, shall be appointed in each State and Territory, which shall consist of the resident musicians in different sections of the State, so that candidates for vocal and instrumental examination may not be obliged to traverse great distances.

It will be the duty of the Advisory Committee on Music to decide whether applicants are artists, amateurs or professionals, and whether their performances are sufficiently good to receive a letter of recommendation to either of the expert juries (vocal and instrumental) which will hereafter be appointed in Chicago by the Bureau of Music.

The artists who are considered worthy of distinction by the expert juries appointed in Chicago will receive the honor of an invitation to perform in the small Concert Hall, or in the Woman's building, during the World's Columbian Exposition.

No money has been appropriated by the World's Columbian Exposition, or by the Government of the United States, to defray the expenses of applicants who may wish to appear in Chicago.

The expert juries (vocal and instrumental) to be appointed in Chicago will not hear applicants until the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition on and after May 1, 1893, and will hear no one without a letter of recommendation from her State Advisory Committee on Music.

Reduced Rates to the Inauguration.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect Cleveland, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington March 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, valid to return until March 7th, 1893. The excursion rate from New York will be $8, from Pittsburg $10, from Buffalo $15, and from Philadelphia and all other principal stations on the Pennsylvania system, two cents per mile.

The inauguration promises to be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol on all occasions.

Disbanded.

The old Haines and Penn horse company, which existed some thirty-five years, to protect its members from losses by horse thieves, disbanded last week, the funds on hands permitted a dividend of $36 to each member, collected from fines for non-attendance and the one dollar membership fees. According to our recollection only one or two horses were stolen from the membership, which were paid for out of its treasury. It sustained no loss in the past twenty-five years from horses stolen.

Apportionment.

In the Senate on Friday Mr. Meek introduced a bill to organize and define the congressional districts of Pennsylvania. The bill was presented with the approval of the Democratic Senators. It gives Philadelphia six districts, all of which are Republican. The bill would give the Republicans eighteen districts and the Democrats twelve, with five districts doubtful. We do not have any hope that the Republicans will agree to any apportionment that is fair to the Democrats.

An Interesting Meeting.

The exercises in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening, rendered by the Ladies of the Home and Foreign Missionary Society were quite interesting being composed of recitations, addresses, selections and music. Their report shows that the ladies have been zealous in the cause and have been doing a good work.

Declared Insolvent.

The Union County Mutual Live Stock Insurance company, of Mifflinburg, has been declared insolvent by the court at Harrisburg and dissolved. John A. Beard was appointed receiver.

Will Be There.

Among the exhibits in the Pennsylvania department at the World's Fair, will be wheat from Howard Durst, oats from S. W. Smith and ear corn from H. Fetterolf, all practical farmers of this vicinity.

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the sam time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

The Recent Thaw and Rain Puts the Creeks on a Bender.—Grand Musical Convention.

Sinking Creek is rampant, on a regular spree, and its banks can't keep it in its track. It quarrels with logs, ice and everything else in its way, and roars right along wildly to the sea. It has a great underground channel but it is "full" in both stories, and goes ripping and tearing into Penns creek, which is also on a bender, and the two are rioting on to Coburn, joined there by Elk and Pine, both on a batter, all heading for Selinsgrove, to pitch into the great Susquehanna, also on a big carousal, and on and on they all go ripping, roaring and tearing, to enter Chesapeak bay and have a grand waltz with the roaring billows of the great Atlantic.

Grand Musical Convention.

A Grand Musical Convention will be held in the Lutheran church, George's Valley, commencing Monday evening, February 20th, and to continue during the week, closing on Friday evening, February 24th, with a grand concert. Prof. J. A. Weaver, of Pine Grove Mills, will conduct the convention, assisted by an organist and two violin players. The opening session will be free. Class tickets 50 cents, concert tickets 25 cents, single session 10 cents, family tickets $1. Books furnished, and singers from a distance entertained free. A cordial invitation is extended to the public in general. Proceeds for benefit of the "Cross" Lutheran church.

To Cure "Soaks"

Representative Ritter's bill for the better protection of persons who have fallen into the habit of protracted drunkenness was reported to the house with a negative recommendation. The measure provides that any judge of the courts of common pleas, being convinced that a citizen is a dipsomaniac, habitual drunkard, or is drinking to the neglect of his business and family, may commit such person to any insane asylum or hospital until cured of the unnatural taste for liquor, provided he shall not be kept there more than six months. He may be released at any time when in the opinion of the superintendent or medical attendant of such hospital he is cured.

Women Who Want to Vote.

The women of Pennsylvania will hold a conference in Harrisburg on Tuesday, February 28th, and formulate a plan whereby they can be entitled to suffrage. During the day the actual business will be transacted and the necessary arrangements made for action. In the evening Rev. Anna Shaw and Miss Matilda Hindman will deliver addresses. The call for the meeting is made by the Pennsylvania State Woman's Suffrage association.

Prophet Hick's Predictions.

Second disturbances existing at the opening of February end in cold 1st and 2nd. Warmer about the 5th, with rain and snow to 7th. A cold wave will follow, lasting to about 11th and 12th. After storms about these dates, colder up to about 17th Storms of rain, thunder, sleet and snow from 16th to 19th. A severe cold wave will come behind these storms. Reactionary temperature and storms will touch 23rd and 24th, followed by returning cold until the last day of the month, at which time rising temperature storms be in order.

Contracted for Danger.

The case of Jennie M. Waltz against the Beech Creek railroad, tried in the last court at Bellefonte, resulted in a verdict for the defendant. The husband of the plaintiff was killed under a bridge crossing of the Beech Creek Company's tracks and damages of $10,000 was claimed. When the deceased accepted the position as watchman he contracted for the danger as well as the emoluments connected with it.

Martha Washington Tea.

Remember the Martha Washington Tea by the Ladies of the Reformed church, on the evening of Washington's birthday, February 22, in the rooms over Harper & Kreamers store. The "Marthas" will do all in their power to make the evening a pleasant one to all who attend. Tea will be served from five until eight o'clock.

A Useful Article.

A useful little article that every housewife will want is the Augite stove mat. Food of any kind when cooked on this mat does not require stirring and will not scorch or burn. In baking it prevents bread, cakes, &c., from burning on the bottom. I. A. Sweetwood sells the mat.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

Public Sales.

B. F. Arney, Potter, March 15.
Daniel Runkle, dec'd, Gregg, February 16.
D. S. Keller, Potter, March 17.
Wm. Goodhart, Gregg, March 18.
Wm. Sholl, east of Centre Hall, March 28.
M. S. Hettinger, Farmers Mills, March 21.
I. A. Sweetwood, 2½ miles west of Spring Mills, March 3.
E. M. Huyett, Spring Mill, March, 13, farm stock, etc.
Adam Krumrines sale, Tusseyville, March 27, farm stock, etc.
John Odenkirk, Old Fort, farm stock, etc., March 23.
Ivy W. Bartges, Gregg township, farm stock, March 13.
D. F. Weiland, of Linden Hall, will make public sale of his farm stock and implements, March 31.

Marriage Licenses Granted.

The following is the list of marriage licenses granted during the past week:

Edward Nolan,	Bellefonte.
Blanche E. Garbrick,	Spring twp.
J. W. Shirk,	Union twp.
Mrs. Mollie Fetzer,	Boggs twp.
J. W. Swann,	Milesburg.
Sarah Ertle,	"
Geo. L. Fleck,	Union.
Mary C. Warner,	Boggs.
Albert Eyer,	Ferguson.
Mary Hendershot,	Penna Fur.
John A. Long,	Clinton Co.
Susan M. Pennington,	Farmers Mills
Johh A. Hosterman,	Coburn.
Kate A. Orndorf,	Woodward.
John Deishick,	Connelsville.
Annie Popamick,	Spring twp.
J. W. Dunwiddie,	Phillipsburg.
Emma Bolwright,	Clearfield co.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method. That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

Musical College.

The spring term opens May 1st, in Vocal and Instrumental Music. For catalogues address,

HENRY B. MOYER,
feb9-3t Freeburg, Pa.

Escaped from Sickness.

Centre Hall has escaped entirely from cases of sickness this winter so far. Healthy town—pure air and water save doctor bills.

Dairy-men and stock raisers all buy Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder. For distemper, hidebound, and loss of appetite, it is without a peer in the market. Price 25 cents per package.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Wheat	70
Rye	60
Corn	45
Oats new	32
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	
Lard	
Shoulders	
Ham	9
Tallow	12
Potatoes	60
Sides	6

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Garmans.